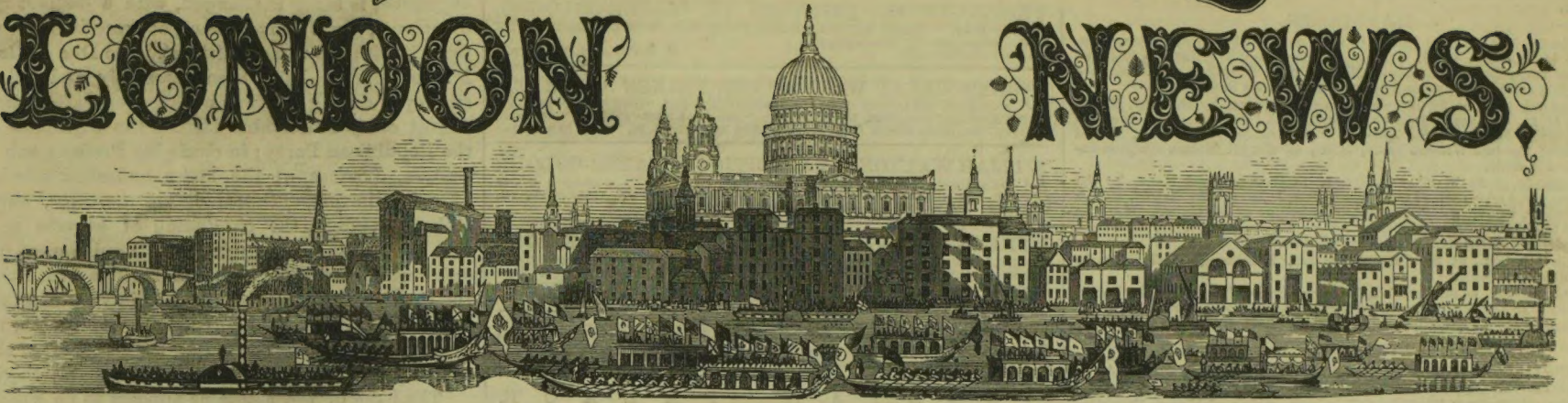


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1979.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



SCENE OF THE DISASTER AT THE WIDCOMBE FOOT-BRIDGE, BATH.

France will be learning the first great lesson of Constitutional life—the submission of a minority to the legally expressed will of the majority. Thenceforth her course may be more tranquil than it has ever been before, and the time may not be far distant when the principles of Parliamentary Government will be fairly understood and firmly established in that foremost of Continental States.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Very Rev. Dr. Tulloch, Principal of St. Andrews, officiated. Her Majesty and the Princess have made daily excursions on Deeside, and have visited Glen Gelder Shiel Allanaquich and other picturesque localities. The Queen and the Princess paid a visit to Mrs. George Clark at Allanaquich. The Right Hon. Lord Odo Russell, her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, has been on a visit to the Queen at Balmoral. Her Majesty has received at dinner the Rev. Dr. Tulloch, and Dr. Robertson, of Hopewell. Lord John Manners is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

The Queen's ball, announced for Wednesday next, will be postponed to Friday next, in consequence of the former day having been fixed for the funeral of the late Queen of the Netherlands. Her Majesty's first concert will take place on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess, after attending the wedding of Mr. Albert Grey and Miss Holford on Saturday last, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, went to Hurlingham and witnessed the games of lacrosse and polo. The Prince Imperial visited the Prince and Princess. On Monday they Royal Highnesses, with their children, left Marlborough House for Easthamstead Park, near Bracknell, where they have entertained the Duke of Cambridge and a large party during the Ascot week. The Prince and Princess, with various members of the Royal family, have attended Ascot races, proceeding there in the customary semi-state.

The Princess has consented to distribute the prizes at the schools of the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Wednesday from Paris. Their Imperial Majesties were received on landing at Folkestone by his Excellency the Brazilian Minister and the members of the Legation, who accompanied the Emperor and Empress in a special train to Charing-cross.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, died at Darmstadt on Wednesday, aged seventy-one. He is succeeded by his brother, Prince Carl, born April 23, 1809. He married, Oct. 22, 1836, Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, cousin to the present Emperor of Germany, and their eldest son, Prince Louis, the husband of Princess Alice of Great Britain, is now the heir-apparent to the Grand Dukedom.

Princess Christian, upon her last birthday, sent a valuable present of clothing and toys for distribution to the children in the "Helena" ward at the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street.

On Friday week Princess Louise was present at a representation of passages from the second part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," which was given at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, by the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Macdonald, in aid of the funds of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, Richmond. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford last Saturday at Hertford House, Connaught-place, and were present at the Marchioness's reception. The Princess and Prince Leopold have consented to patronise a performance, to be given at the Opéra Comique on Saturday afternoon, June 30, in aid of the funds of the Victoria Hospital, which is situated in Gough-square, Queen's-road, Chelsea. The Marquis of Lorne is going through a course of instruction in gunnery at the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich.

The Duchess of Edinburgh left Coburg on Tuesday for Potsdam, travelling via Jüchenheim, en route to Tsarskoë Selo.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton on Saturday last.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall at their residence on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have passed the Ascot week at Cumberland Lodge with Prince and Princess Christian.

The Duc d'Aumale has arrived in town from France.

General and Mrs. Grant, with their son, have returned to London from a visit to their married daughter, Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Edward Sartoris, Warsash, Hants. The presentation of the freedom of the city of London to the ex-President was arranged to take place at the Guildhall yesterday.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Albert Henry George Grey, son of the late General Hon. Charles Grey, and nephew of Earl Grey, K.G., with Miss Alice Holford, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert S. Holford, was solemnised on Saturday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bridegroom's cousin, the Hon. Frederick Wood, was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Holford and Miss Grey (sisters of the bride and bridegroom), Lady Louisa Beauclerk, Lady Mary Lindsay, the Hon. Cicely Burrell, and Miss Violet Lindsay. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of ivory-coloured antique satin duchesse with long train, flounced and trimmed with point de gaze. She wore a diadem of sprays of orange-blossoms, fastened to the hair by five diamond marguerites, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Holford, and a large tulle veil. The jewels comprised a necklace of pearls, also the gift of her parents; a diamond and ruby pendant, the gift of the Hon. Mrs. Grey; a bracelet set with emeralds and pearls, the gift of the Prince and Princess of Wales; and a diamond and pearl brooch and ear-rings en suite, the gift of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay. The bridesmaids were dressed in pale blue cachemire princess gowns, with lace sleeves and chemisettes, and muslin caps and Indian bangles, gifts from the bridegroom. The Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, Rector of Morpeth, and the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, the Rector. The wedding party reassembled at Dorchester House, Park-lane, where Mr. and Mrs. Holford received several hundred guests at breakfast on the auspicious occasion. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne were present. The bride and bridegroom left for Lockinge, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's seat in Berkshire, to spend the honeymoon. The wedding presents were very numerous. The Queen sent a large gilt clock; Princess Louise of Lorne, a

black carved table with marble top; the Duke of Connaught, a pair of silver candlesticks; Prince Leopold, a set of four silver-gilt salt-cellars.

Marriages are arranged between Earl Annesley and Mabel, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Markham; between Lady Elizabeth Adeane and Mr. M. Biddulph, M.P.; between Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Trefusis, of the Scots Guards, and Lady Mary Scott, the youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch; and between Mr. Duncan Macneil and Miss Louisa Agnew, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lechnaw, and Lady Louisa Agnew.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The last and most successful show of the Royal Botanic Society for the present season took place last Wednesday.

The Lord Mayor was, at the Mansion House Police Court, on Saturday presented with a pair of white kid gloves, in consequence of there being no charge for hearing.

Sir Joseph Hooker, the president of the Royal Society, had a soirée on Wednesday night at Burlington House, when several hundreds of friends honoured him by their presence.

Wednesday night was both call night and "grand" at the Middle Temple, and among the guests were Lord Derby, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and most of the Judges.

On Wednesday evening the sixty-second festival of the Caledonian Asylum took place at the Freemasons' Tavern—the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair. Subscriptions amounting to upwards of £1000 were announced.

The annual meeting of the Women's Protective and Provident League will be held on the 19th inst., in the large room of the Society of Arts. Miss Helen Taylor will preside, and the attendance of distinguished social reformers is expected.

The marriage of Major William Francis Butler to Miss Elizabeth Sutherland Thompson, painter of the "Roll-Call" and other well-known battle-pieces, took place on Monday, at the Church of the Seven Dolors, Fulham-road. Cardinal Manning and Father Antonino officiated.

The awards in the exhibition of models of vessels of various descriptions, held at the Fishmongers' Hall, under the auspices of the Shipwrights' Company, have been made; and the prizes will be presented by Lady John Manners, at the Fishmongers' Hall, next Friday, the 22nd inst.

The memorial stone of a new building in connection with the Field-lane Institution was laid on Wednesday afternoon by Lord Shaftesbury, on a site in Vine-street, near Gray's-inn-road. Later on his Lordship presided at the annual meeting of the institution in the Refuge on Little Saffron-hill.

Mr. Henry Smith, F.R.C.S., has been elected Professor of Surgery at King's College to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir William Ferguson. Mr. Smith has been upwards of sixteen years assistant and full surgeon at King's College Hospital.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, Midhat Pasha, and Dr. Schiemann were guests of the Merchant Taylors' Company on Monday night. Referring to the Eastern Question Lord Salisbury remarked, with regard to the anxiety felt on the subject of India, that there were no grounds for apprehension, an opinion with which Lord Derby coincided.

To-morrow being Hospital Sunday in London and its suburbs, the Lord Mayor, as president and treasurer of the fund, has made an appeal to the generosity of all classes to give at least something in proportion to their means in return for the daily relief that is being afforded by our medical charities to those whose sickness or injury requires treatment.

The Caxton Exhibition at South Kensington will be opened by Mr. Gladstone on the 30th inst. Mr. Gladstone will deliver an address, which will be immediately after printed in old Caxton type. The Queen has lent a book—the Mentz Psalter—valued at £3000, to the exhibition. This is the first printed book bearing a date—viz., 1457.

A numerously-attended meeting of the citizens of the ward of Lime-street was held on Wednesday afternoon in the ward school-room, St. Mary-axe, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., in recognition of the manner in which he performed the duties pertaining to the office of Lord Mayor last year, and also as Alderman of the ward. The testimonial has taken the form of a massive and carved oak dining-room suite of the value of 300 guineas.

The ninth anniversary dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary took place last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador. M. Eugène Rimmel, hon. secretary to the institution, read a report of last year's operations, showing that 155 in-patients and 4616 out-patients had been relieved. He announced a list of subscriptions amounting to about £1000, the Duc d'Aumale giving £100.

The executors of the late Mrs. Bunning, widow of a former City architect, have presented to the Corporation of London, for the use of the Guildhall Library, two pictures by David Roberts, R.A., the one "The Nave of St. Stephen's, Vienna," and the other "A Street in Antwerp," of the value of £1150. In accordance with Mrs. Bunning's will, they had been offered to the Government to be added to the National Gallery; but the offer was declined, with the explanation that enough specimens of the artist's work were already hung there.

The Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall closed yesterday week, among the visitors being General Grant and the Kashgar Envoy. During the jumping Mrs. Riddle and her horse fell into the centre of the pond, when she was not able to disengage herself, and the horse kicked with great violence. When everybody appeared apparently paralysed, not knowing what to do, a gentleman entered the water and cut the stirrup straps. Mrs. Riddle was then extricated from her perilous position amid the loud cheers of the spectators.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild on the 7th inst. laid the foundation-stone of a new Temple of the United Synagogue at St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater. It will be built in Greek-Byzantine style, by Mr. N. S. Joseph and Mr. Audsley, architects, at a cost of £18,000, of which £8000 has been subscribed and £4000 granted by the United Synagogue. Mr. de Rothschild said it was now seven years since his father, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, laid the foundation-stone of the Central Synagogue, and since then seven of these sacred buildings had been consecrated.

Mr. Selater-Booth, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, accompanied by Earl Stanhope, on Saturday last officially inspected the Exmouth, which has taken the place of the Goliath as a training-ship for the pauper boys of London. The right hon. gentleman, having distributed the prizes given for proficiency and meritorious conduct, addressed the lads, and pointed out the advantages which had been afforded them by the excellent training they were receiving in being made proficient to take their places in her Majesty's Navy or the mercantile marine of their country.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., presided at a meeting on Wednesday in the Social Science Rooms, Adelphi, of the committee formed to raise a testimonial to Mr. John Simon, F.R.S., late medical officer to the Privy Council and Local Government Board. It is proposed that the testimonial shall assume the form of a marble bust of Mr. Simon, to cost £500, for presentation to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sir Charles Reed, as Chairman of the London School Board, presided on Monday at the opening of new board schools in Westminster, the first built in this large division. The reason why only this one school has been built by the board in Westminster, while 152 have been erected in other parts of the metropolis, is owing to the fact that Westminster is generally well provided for as regards education. The schools opened on Monday night to meet the wants of the crowded district in and around the Horseferry-road give accommodation for 613 children.

A public meeting in connection with Princess Louise's Home and National Society for the Protection of Young Girls was held on Monday at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. It was stated that the object of the society, whose "home" is at Wanstead, is "to educate, train, feed, clothe, and prepare for domestic servants" young girls between the ages of eleven and fifteen; and that, since its establishment, over 1100 orphans or girls in danger of being abandoned had been saved by it. The Lord Mayor and other gentlemen enlarged upon the claims of the institution.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London held on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—a deputation representing the National Health Society presented a memorial asking that steps be taken for the opening of the playgrounds attached to the board schools after school hours both to the children of these schools and to other children of the several neighbourhoods. The memorial was referred to the works and the school management committees. Professor Gladstone, chairman of the select committee on spelling reform, presented a report on the subject, which gave rise to a discussion, ending in the report being sent back to the committee.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution on Thursday week the silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were voted to Hiram Lineker, one of the crew of the New Brighton life-boats, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in the boats since the first formation of the station. Rewards amounting to £180 were granted to the crews of other life-boats for recent services in saving life from shipwreck. Further payments amounting to £2630 were ordered to be made on some of the 266 life-boat establishments of the institution. The receipt of various contributions was announced. Several new life-boat stations were ordered to be formed on different parts of the coast of Scotland.

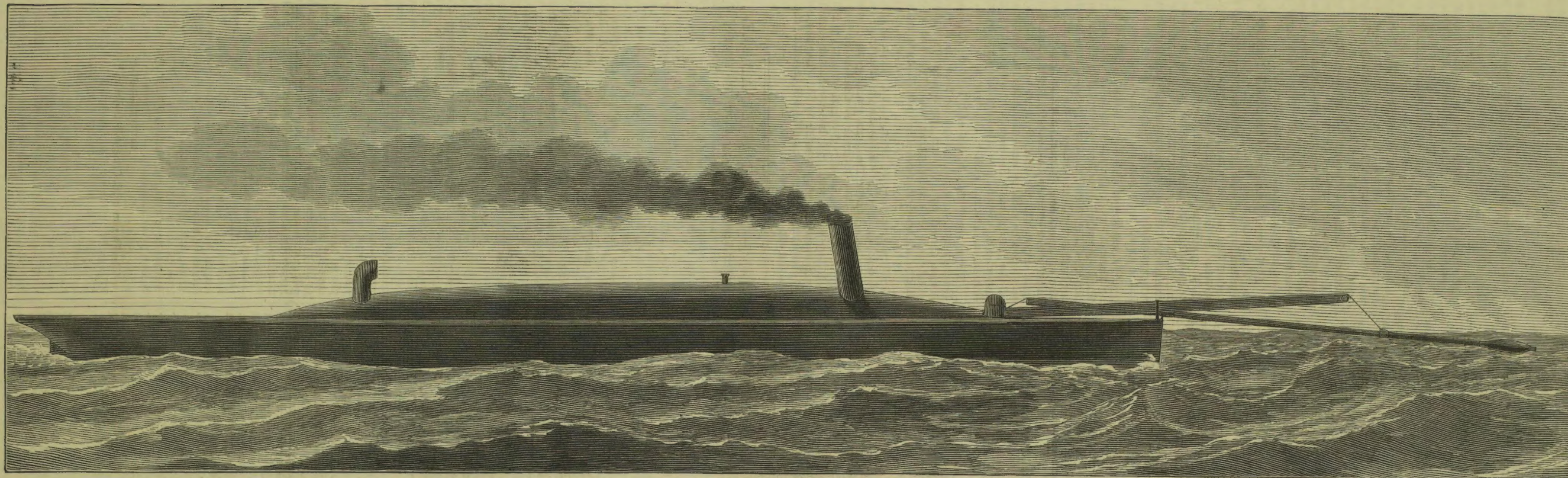
There were 2348 births and 1429 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceed by 111, and the deaths by 80, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 58 from smallpox, 65 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 16 from different form of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea. These 220 deaths were 17 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily declined from 355 to 259 in the four preceding weeks, were 251 last week, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 53. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 70 3 hours out of the 114 6 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

THE DISASTER AT BATH.

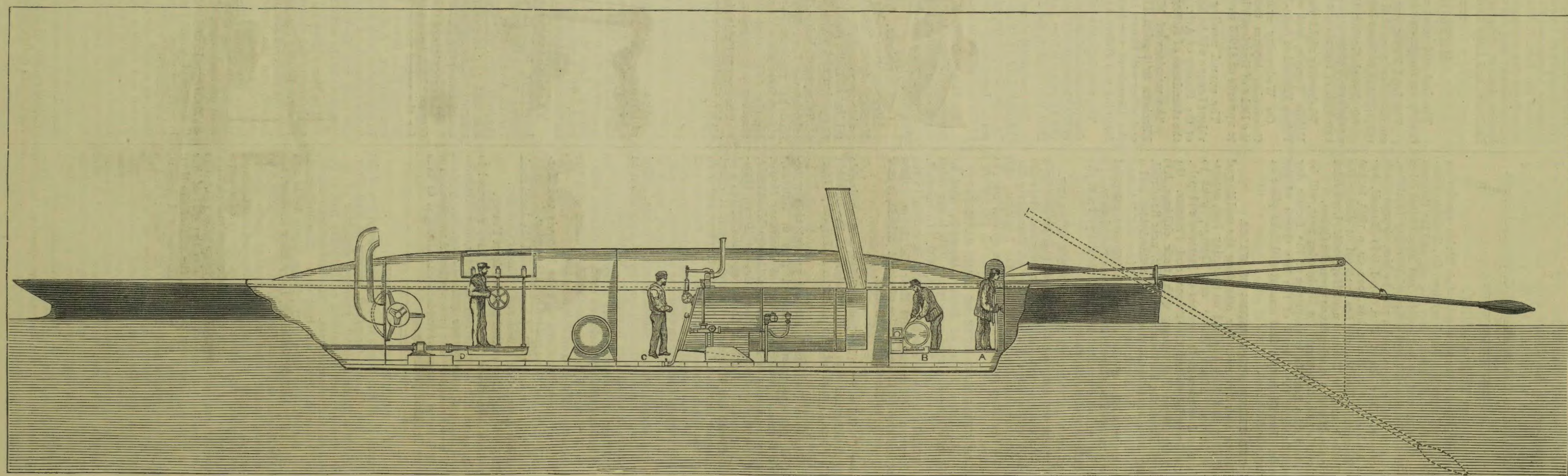
Our front-page Engraving shows the scene of this frightful accident, which was mentioned last week. It happened on Wednesday week, upon the arrival of a special train about eleven o'clock, with several hundreds of people to see the exhibition of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society. There was, adjoining the Great Western Railway Station, a foot bridge over the river Avon, leading to the suburb of Widcombe, where the Agricultural Exhibition was held. The bridge was private property, belonging to Messrs. Hixes and Isaac, architects and surveyors, Mr. S. G. Mitchell, builder, and Mr. Bruce. A halfpenny toll was charged for passing over it. It was a suspension bridge, 30 ft. or 40 ft. above the river, which has steep banks, with a high wall on the Widcombe side. The structure was a bow-string girder bridge, of wood and iron, about 180 ft. span and 12 ft. wide. It was never intended to bear a very great weight, and broke down under that of a dense crowd of people, nearly two hundred, waiting to get past the toll-house at the Widcombe end of the bridge. The crash was fearful; half the unfortunate persons, men, women, and children, fell into the water. It would have been still worse, but the whole bridge did not fall at once; the Widcombe end of it seemed to hang a moment on the edge of the towing-path below, so that many had time to leap or scramble ashore. The water is 10 ft. deep at this place; and some were drowned, while others suffered fatal hurts from the fall, being dashed against the abutments or fragments of the bridge, or crushed by the falling timbers. The confusion and alarm were terrible; but several boats came to the rescue, with the rafts used by the workmen building a new railway bridge higher up the river. Ropes and ladders were also placed to ascend the steep and slippery banks. The people were thus got out of the water, but eight of them were dead; forty or fifty of those injured were taken to the Royal United Hospital or to the Southern Dispensary and the inns or private houses in Claverton-street. Most of them belonged to the families of small farmers in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire. The surgeons who promptly attended were Mr. H. C. Hopkins, Dr. Hensley, Messrs. R. Biggs, G. E. Lawrence, H. W. Freeman, and Cowen. The police, under Major Wilkinson, seem to have done their duty. The water of the river was afterwards drawn off to search for dead bodies. An inquest has been held upon the deceased; and Colonel Yolland, inspector from the Board of Trade, has opened an official inquiry at the Bath Guildhall. One of those injured, Mr. John Milborne, of Yeovil, died on Wednesday; and Mr. Milton, a tradesman of Bath, is said to be in a precarious state.

The Devon and Cornwall industrial training-ship Mount-Edgcombe, given by the Admiralty and fitted at Devonport Dockyard, was on Wednesday inaugurated by being towed to her moorings off Saltash. She is a first-class man-of-war, formerly called the Winchester, but re-named Mount-Edgcombe in respect to the Earl, who is chairman of the committee.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society have resolved to hold a great provincial horticultural show in June, 1878, at Preston, in Lancashire, and the needful guarantees have been secured with a view to a good local special prize fund, in addition to the prizes offered by the Royal Horticultural Society. Mr. T. M. Shuttleworth, of Howick House, Presca, has undertaken the office of local secretary.

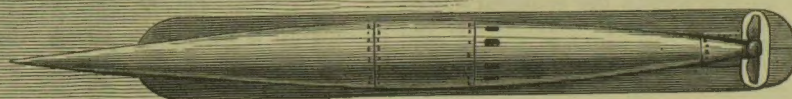
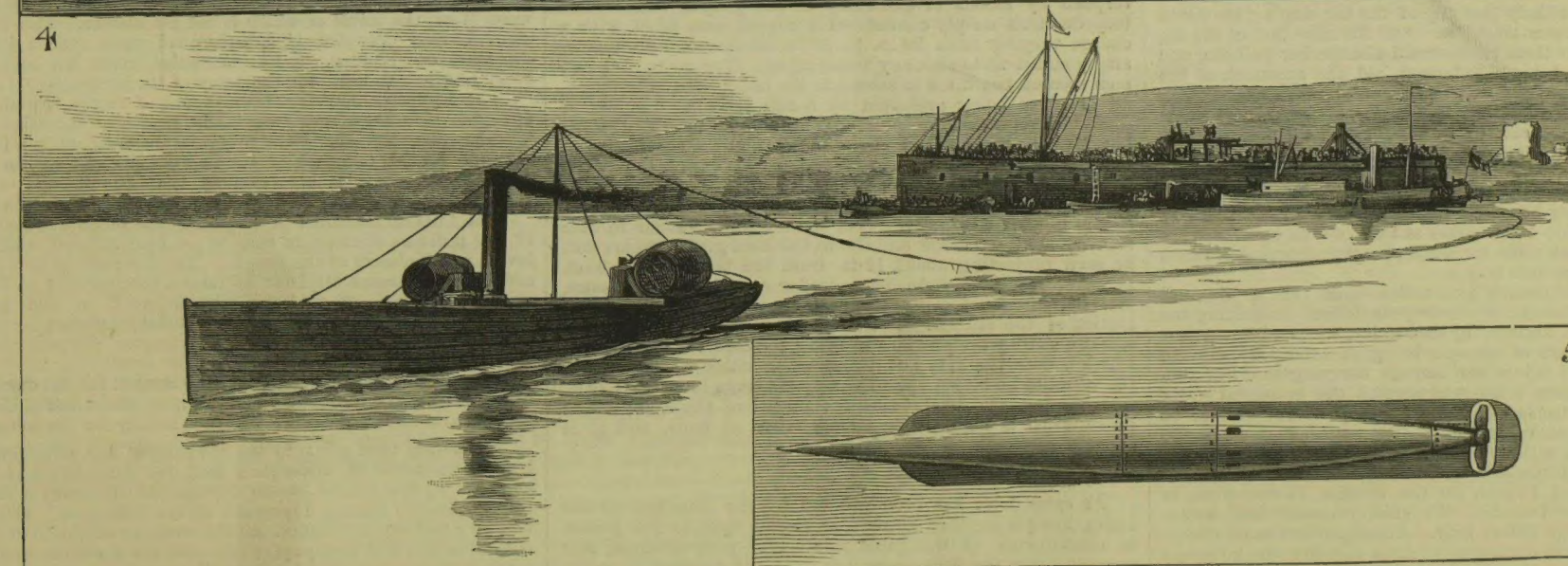
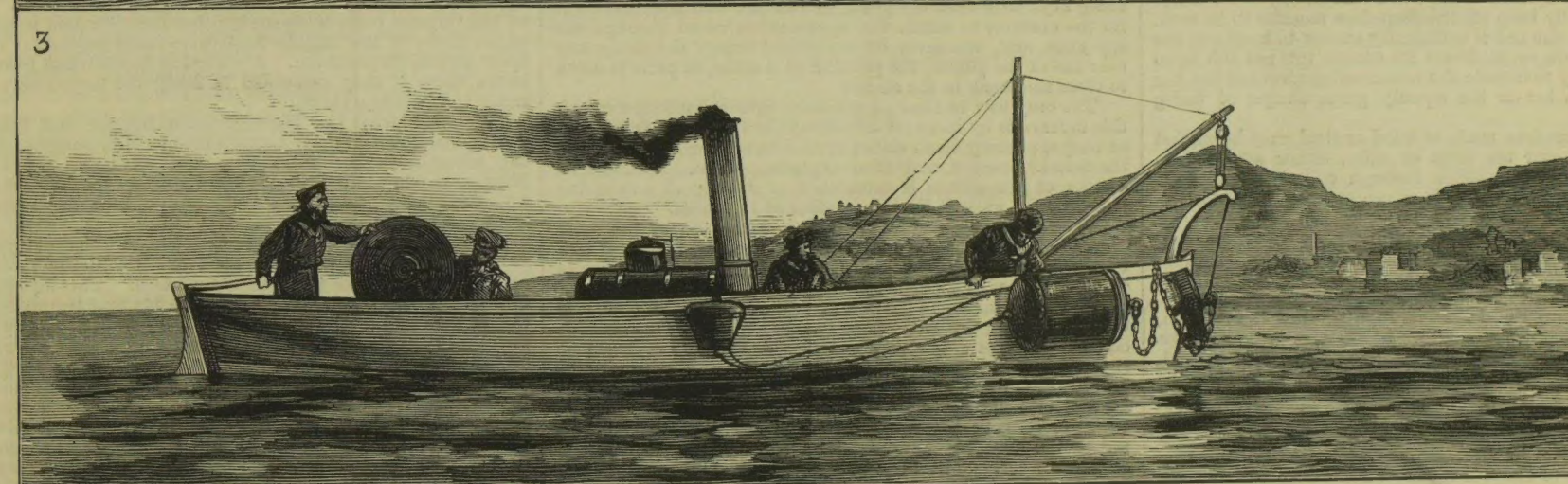
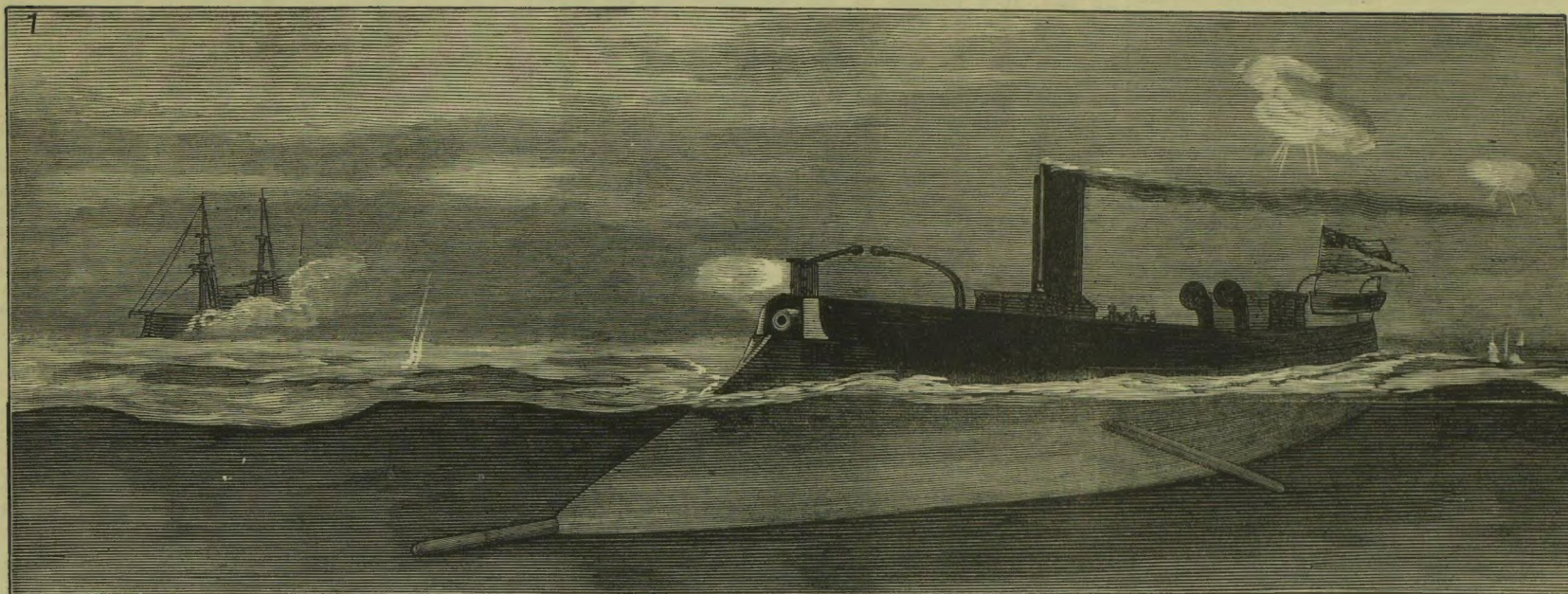


STEEL TORPEDO-VESSEL USED BY THE RUSSIANS ON THE DANUBE.



A. Captain or Steersman. B. Torpedoist. C. Stoker. D. Engineer.

SECTION OF STEEL TORPEDO-VESSEL.



1. American Torpedo-Vessel Alarm.

2. Outrigged Torpedo-Pinnace Attacking an Ironclad.
4. Electrical Pinnace with Countermines.

3. A Launch Laying Down Submarine Mines to Protect Entrance to Harbour.
5. Whitehead Torpedo.

TORPEDO WARFARE.

The Russian operations on the Danube are now inviting attention to this destructive arm of the service. We offer some illustrations of the chief of the present recognised systems. In so doing, it may be well to remark that the experiments of our own Government, and those of other Great Powers, have rather been directed to the use of torpedoes at sea than to their employment for holding a river such as the Danube, about half a mile wide, against an immensely superior force. But the late daring feat of planting a torpedo against the side of a Turkish ironclad gun-boat will probably be followed by other equally hazardous and perhaps successful attacks, if the Turks are unwise enough to permit their ironclads or other vessels of deep draught to remain within those narrow waters. It will be observed, however, on the other hand, that the more recent failure of a similar attack on a Turkish ship at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, on Sunday last, and the sinking of two Russian torpedo-boats by the ship's guns, has moderated some of the opinions that were expressed a week or two ago concerning the irresistible power of this novel instrument of warfare.

As yet we know of no more formidable ocean-going torpedo-vessel than the American despatch-vessel *Alarm*, designed by Admiral David Porter, of the United States Navy. This vessel has a length of 172 ft., including the snout or ram, which projects 32 ft. from the stem; her breadth of beam is 27 ft. 6 in., and she draws 11 ft. of water, with a displacement of about 700 tons. She is built of iron, with double sides and bottom, divided into water-tight compartments. She carries three cylinders, one at the snout and one on each side. By these cylinders, or hollow spars of iron, which are 18 ft. long at the sides and 32 ft. long forward, either of two kinds of torpedoes might be placed against the hull of the enemy's ship. One is a modification of the Whitehead or fish torpedo, to be detached and darted off; the other kind is a fixed spar-torpedo, to be held and thrust forth. There are other vessels, such as the *Lightning*, constructed by Messrs. Thornycroft for our own Government, which are fitted to carry the fish torpedo. These have been inspected by privileged visitors, but the exact details of the mechanism are carefully concealed from the general public.

It is sufficient to be told that the Whitehead torpedo is a cigar-shaped steel cylinder, 14 ft. to 19 ft. in length and from 14 in. to 16 in. in diameter. It is to be sent, requiring no crew, against the ship to be destroyed; and if one torpedo fails to deal the death-blow, another and a third can be sent after the enemy without much trouble or expense. This torpedo consists of three compartments—head, centre, and tail. The head contains the explosive, say 360 lb. of gun-cotton; the central chamber holds the machinery, and mechanism for regulating it, so as to remain at the depth at which the torpedo is to travel under the water-line; and the third part holds the supply of compressed air for the engine. The motive power is supplied by a small engine, capable of indicating 40-horse power, but so compact that it can be made to weigh only 35 lb. The working pressure of the air in the tail is usually about 1000 lb. per square inch; and the quantity carried is sufficient to propel the large torpedo 200 yards, at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, or about 1000 yards at a speed of seventeen miles.

We lately gave an illustration of the *Lightning*, which can steam about nineteen miles an hour. She is to be armed with one of the cylinders, from which any number of the Whitehead fish torpedoes can be ejected one after another. These little boats glide so noiselessly and rapidly up to the ships they attack that they can with difficulty be hit by cannon-shot; and at night, or in fog or smoke, while almost unseen, from their colour and size, can project their torpedoes with comparative safety to themselves.

A Fish Torpedo should be capable of piercing the protective nets that are suspended from booms around an ironclad. Whether such nets, made of rope and wire or any other material, will effectually keep off the torpedoes remains to be seen. But probably, if the net is sufficiently strong to keep out the Whitehead torpedo, or to divert its course, this net will be so heavy as seriously to impede the manœuvring power of the big ship, and expose her to the equally great danger of being rammed.

Outrigger Torpedoes, made of wood or steel, may be carried by large vessels over the bows or sides, either attached to booms above water or propelled through cylinders below the water-line, as just described. They can be fired on contact, or at will, by electricity.

Small steam-launches, or gigs propelled by steam, or other motive power, and steered by electricity, either from the shore or from a large vessel, or by one man on board the launch, and carrying one or more of these torpedoes, will prove most formidable. They may be used even in a general fleet action, fought in mid ocean, if the water be sufficiently smooth for their use. Generally they will be manned by a crew, and, under cover of gunsmoke or the darkness of night, will be likely to render a good account of their work.

It has been suggested that Holmes's distress signal, capable of emitting a very strong white light at a distance of more than a mile, or some other illuminating power, may be employed by the enemy's ships to discover the movements of torpedo attack. But it is most unlikely that any of the big ship's guns could hit one of these steam-launches. And the mere fact of the big ship having to fire these shots would disclose her position, and would, instead of being a deterrent, aid the approach of the torpedo-boat armed with these infernal machines. It is difficult enough by daylight to hit one of these fleet little vessels; but in comparative darkness, or with a flickering light, it becomes the merest chance whether the gunner, even when thus forewarned, could bring his gun sights to bear upon them. As means, therefore, of defence against the most powerful ships of war, it may be sufficient for ordinary vessels to carry one of these torpedo-boats either at their davits or in special compartments, with a few torpedoes, keeping them in readiness to detach at a moment's notice.

The explosive—usually gun-cotton—held in a tin and secured to the boom-end of the torpedo, is fired on striking the vessel's side, or, if desired, by electricity, when within a few feet of it; the length of the spar being so arranged that the explosion does not injure the launch carrying it. For this purpose a bow-screen is fitted to prevent the upheaved water coming on board the launch. A charge powerful enough to sink an ironclad can be fired at a distance of 20 ft. from the bow of the launch without damage to the launch or its crew.

A very useful torpedo-boat, recently designed by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, for the Russian Government, is now in use on the Danube. We shall probably hear something of her doings before long. Although, like most vessels of her class, liable to derangement from gun-fire, she possesses special advantages. In the first place, she is built of light steel, has great speed, and is whale-backed, which serves to throw off the seas, to give greater height in the engine-room, and more readily to deflect rifle and mitrailleuse bullets. Her funnel is placed on one side, to allow the steersman clear sight ahead, and the free passage of the torpedo boom. Forward she carries a torpedo secured to the end of a steel boom, which

boom is rigged out, from the ordinary position on top of the launch, just before closing with the enemy, and the torpedo is lowered ten feet beneath the water-line before the desired contact. Two similar booms, each carrying a torpedo pivot on the top of a kind of martello tower, or look-out turret, are on the afterpart of the vessel; these swing right around the stern, from one beam to the other, and are so adjusted that they can be made to submerge themselves at the right moment. In fact, they perform to the torpedo-launch the same duty that Harvey's torpedo does to the full-sized man-of-war, and give her the choice of bow on, side, or stern attack, a most important consideration where the boats are so fragile. By steering alongside and then using a stern torpedo, the launch puts herself in the best position to run away and remove herself from the effects of the explosion, which must always be extremely dangerous, however well conducted. To reduce the chance of tackling the launch or running it down, an admirable addition has been made to this boat by fitting two iron out-rigger beams with powerful heel-springs. They project many feet over the bows, and act as fenders or crushers, saving the launch from that certain destruction which would happen if she were caught by the enemy at the moment of collision or missing her object. Again, these outriggers perform the very needful duty of steadying the bow torpedo boom; for, when the boat travels at a high rate of speed, it not infrequently happens that a boom without guys is backed up, and rendered useless, just when the critical moment arrives.

The value of this small class of torpedo-boat must be universally admitted, and we should like to see a fleet of them held in readiness to assist in protecting our shores and colonial harbours, especially as they are so inexpensive, and involve but a small loss of money and life if they be unfortunately destroyed. It is marvellous to think of the vast and rapid advance that has been made in torpedo warfare. We might refer back to one of the submarine boats—in shape and size intermediate between the Whitehead and the torpedo launch—which the Confederates used in the American war. This boat finally blew up with a torpedo the Housatonic sloop of war, and then disappeared herself, after killing three crews, consisting of twenty-four men, in her several attempts. But with the attacking boats used nowadays such a loss of life to the attacking party is quite impossible, while certain destruction seems to await the enemy's big ship if a sufficient number of fast torpedo-boats can be brought against her. The torpedo-boats, probably, under all conditions in future, will have to be met by similar boats and torpedoes.

Another illustration shows a launch placing ground torpedoes, or submarine mines. Such defences are of great use in protecting a harbour or shipping of inferior force from the fire of an enemy. This class of torpedo consists of an iron cask, part of which contains the charge and fuse, and the remainder is the air-space for buoyancy. It is held in position, a few feet beneath the surface of low water, by a chain, which is secured to an iron mooring-block. Two or more lines of mines are necessary: they can be fired by the enemy striking them, or by electricity at the desired moment when two observers stationed at points well situated for getting lines of intersection note the enemy exactly over the position of a mine. Each torpedo might contain 250 lb. of gun-cotton. We may suppose 100-ft. spaces to exist between neighbouring mines on the same line, and some 500-ft. spaces between each of the lines crossways, over which series of two or three independent lines an enemy would have to pass before entering the harbour. Should the first explosion fail the torpedo on No. 2 line will be fired as soon as the vessel crosses, and finally, if necessary, the torpedo on No. 3 line. The inside line would usually be supplied with circuit-closers in addition to the means of firing them on cross bearings and signal; these circuit-closers being always rendered active when darkness or thick weather sets in. To ensure the greatest accuracy in firing the torpedoes by cross bearings, telescopic firing keys have been designed, so that all that is necessary is for the observer to watch the approaching vessel through the spy-glass, and, whenever its movement brings the firing key over one of the points, the position of a mine, to press it down to close the break in the circuit.

The only way to clear an entrance into a harbour through this defence is by means of countermines suspended from casks or buoys, drifting them either by the current or the wind into the desired position, and then exploding them. A charge of 500 lbs. of gun-cotton is calculated to destroy all submarine mines within an area having a radius of 120 yards.

The following is a more particular description of the steel torpedo steamer which has been built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., at Poplar, for the Russian Government, and the interior of which is shown in a side-section, among our illustrations:—

The steersman will be seen in the forward end of the vessel. He has the entire movements of the boat under his control. He not only steers, but also regulates the speed of the engines. To protect his head from being struck by shot, he is provided with a kind of steel helmet, perforated with holes at the level of the line of vision, for him to look through. Close to him, in the same compartment, will be seen the torpedoist, who regulates the inclination of the pole which carries the torpedo at its forward extremity. He also fires the torpedo by means of electricity at the proper time. The torpedo itself simply consists of a copper case filled with a charge varying from 30 lb. to 50 lb. of dynamite, which is amply sufficient to sink any vessel afloat. The remaining two men seen on board are to attend to the boiler and machinery, all of them being protected by a rifle-proof steel shield or deck. This vessel is provided with one bow-pole only; but Messrs. Yarrow and Co. sometimes fit two poles, so as to ensure a greater certainty of success. In working this class of boat the engines are reversed immediately before the torpedo comes in contact, so that the boat may recede after the explosion as quickly as possible out of harm's way; but for further security Messrs. Yarrow and Co. fit the steel girder, which will be seen projecting about 12 ft. from the bows of the boat. It is arranged to slide back under considerable pressure, thereby, in case of collision, gradually reducing the forward motion of the launch. The illustration shows the pole and torpedo as they are previous to being lowered into the water, which is done the very last thing, when within a few feet of the vessel to be blown up. The torpedo when lowered is 20 ft. from the boat and 10 ft. below the surface of the water. The boat's speed is eighteen to twenty miles an hour, and it is capable of steaming 150 to 200 miles.

An extra hour has been granted by the Benchers of the Inner Temple for their gardens to remain open to the public in consequence of the great number of poor children who come to them, the time being now extended to nine.

With the view of promoting uniformity in the dress of seamen in the Navy, the Lords of the Admiralty have directed that the flannels of seamen shall be cut square across the breast, and close up to the neck—so as to afford more protection to the chest—with a narrow half-inch blue binding round the neck, the wearing of sleeves being optional.

THE WAR.

We present this week four or five Sketches taken by our Special Artists with the Russian and Turkish Armies on the banks of the Danube, besides a series of very useful little Maps of the neighbourhood of several important towns and fortresses, both on the Bulgarian and on the Roumanian side of that river, which have been sufficiently described in our former notices of the localities of the impending campaign. The Russian engineers and pioneers are shown, in one of these Sketches, employed in finishing the construction of a battery which was first begun, a few weeks since, by the Roumanian artillery, on the river-bank near Oltenitza. This shore is low and flat, whereas the opposite Turkish position, at Turtukai, rises to height of 300 ft. or 350 ft. above the Danube, so that the Turks have been enabled, with their Martini-Henry breechloading rifles, to shoot at the Russians working on the battery. Our Artist was there at the time, and heard many a bullet whistle past his head while he continued sketching, but not one man was hit by the Turkish fire. Another of our Special Artists, who is still at Rustchuk, the head-quarters of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, sets before the reader's eye a "squad" of Turkish artillery recruits practising their regular drill. They seem to be learning the knack of taking "sights" for laying the guns in a field battery; and we see them, with rifles mounted on tripod rests, studying the long-range practice, in the camp of Hassan Pasha. One of the Turkish post-houses along the Danube is the subject of a passing Sketch. The ceremony of bestowing decorations on fifteen soldiers and seven officers of the Roumanian army, the first of them who were under fire at Oltenitza, though really not at all in danger from such a distant cannonade, has been thought worthy of an illustration. It was performed by Prince Charles of Roumania, accompanied by the Princess, his wife, in the Cotrotscheni Field, at Bucharest, on the 23rd ult. The Prince is shown in the act of placing the decorative ribbon and badge on the breast of General Manu. It has been said, however, that the small Roumanian army will not, after all, be permitted to cross the Danube, and that the Servians likewise will not be allowed by Russia to join the war, lest the Austrian Government should take alarm at the spread of active hostilities to the westward in the direction of its Slavonic provinces.

The portrait of two Grand Dukes, the Emperor of Russia's brothers Nicholas and Michael, commanding respectively his armies on the Danube and in Asia, have been given in our Journal. We now present that of another brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, who is High Admiral of the Russian fleet. He was born Sept. 21, 1827, being therefore several years older than the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael. He is married to a daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and has six children. The portrait is from a photograph by Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

There has been little apparent progress in the military operations of the Danube since our last week's report of them. The time and place of the Russian army crossing that river in main force cannot yet be predicted with certainty. There has been a feigned advance or chance encounter not far from Rustchuk; on Tuesday night a party of Russians opposite Martin went out in vessels to attack a Turkish monitor, but the latter, supported by the land battery, repulsed them. Next morning the enemy sent a working party to construct a battery, but they could not withstand the fire of the Turks, and were compelled to retreat. The whole affair is considered of no moment. The waters of the Danube are rapidly subsiding.

There is a Turkish despatch from Sulina giving details of the attack upon Turkish monitors by six torpedo-boats early last Sunday morning. Four of the latter came from Sebastopol and two from Odessa, having been brought by the steamer *Constantine*. Five of them succeeded in reaching the monitor *Idjaleh*, but the explosion they produced did no damage, thanks to the able manœuvring of the monitor. Two of the torpedo boats were sunk by her fire. Six men belonging to the crews of the torpedo-boats were made prisoners; one of them was an Englishman. A reward of 80,000f. had been promised them if they succeeded in firing the torpedoes underneath the Ottoman ships.

We learn from the Herzegovinian frontier that Saleiman Pasha, after a sanguinary battle with the Montenegrins, forced the entrance to the Duga Pass and advanced rapidly on Nicsice, driving the enemy before him, totally defeated. Saleiman Pasha states that his junction with the other two army corps is imminent.

In Asia, too, the Turkish position is said to have improved. It is said that the forces under Moukhtar Pasha have succeeded in driving the Russians out of Olti. This intelligence is corroborated by a telegram, which adds that before leaving the former place the Russians threw a quantity of arms and ammunition into the river. The Turkish troops afterwards occupied Olti. The Russian preparations for attacking Kars continue. The latest intelligence from Kars states that on Friday last week three attacks were made by the Russians against Fort Tahmaz, which was erected in 1855 by General Fenwick Williams to strengthen the defence of Fort Veli Pasha, regarded as the key to Kars. On the Friday and Saturday other attacks of a determined character were made upon Kars, the result of which is not yet known. The Turks, after having occupied Olti, continued their march in the direction of Ardahan. A Russian detachment has been sent from Ardahan to reinforce the army of the centre.

The Egyptian additional contingent of troops, numbering 6000, has been sent from Alexandria, under an escort of four Turkish ships of war. The Sultan's Government has finally rejected all the demands of the Cretans or Candians for self-government. An insurrection of that island, and a war between Turkey and Greece, may be considered imminent.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has voted a forced loan of five millions sterling, to bear 10 per cent interest, and to be levied on all classes of the people. The Emperor of Russia has ordered his Finance Minister to raise a foreign loan of fifteen millions sterling, at five per cent interest, in £20 bonds, redeemable by annual drawings to a certain amount.

The Government have offered £500 reward for the discovery of the murderer of Mr. Young, J.P., of Harristown, County Mayo; and £900 has been subscribed locally for the purpose.

Notice has been given by the Post Office that arrangements have been made to dispatch a mail for Australia and New Zealand by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Lusitania*, leaving Plymouth on the 28th inst. The mail will be made up in London on the evening of the 27th inst., and all letters and newspapers intended for dispatch should be marked "per steam-ship *Lusitania*."

Information has been received at Lloyd's that the train which left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz at midnight of May 16 was attacked between Mexico and Tepexah, and ten cases containing 27,292 dols. 71c. were stolen. These dollars were intended for shipment per the *Ville de Bordeaux* mail-steamer for St. Nazaire, and were insured at Lloyd's.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Yesterday week the Duc de Broglie received a Legitimist deputation, which urged that the Ministry should be remodelled in accordance with the views of the Royalist party. In reply, the Duke stated that Marshal MacMahon had no intention of asking for a prolongation of his powers. He would retain office until 1880, but did not propose to hold it beyond that time, and thereby shut out hopes which were justified by the Constitution. This statement is said to have been confirmed by the Marshal himself.

M. Gambetta attended a banquet at Amiens last Saturday, and, in reply to the toast of his health, delivered a speech upon the political situation in France, in which he expressed the utmost confidence in the answer which will shortly be given to the question whether the nation approves the recent course of the Government.

M. Bonnet-Duverger, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, was yesterday week sentenced by the Tribunal of Correctional Police to fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000*fr.*, on the accusation of having, at an illegal meeting, used expressions insulting to the President of the Republic. M. Chambord, a member of the Municipal Council of St. Denis, and MM. Alexandre and Boyer, were at the same time convicted of having organised an illegal meeting—the two first named being sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 1000*fr.*, and M. Boyer to one month's imprisonment and 500*fr.* fine.

A public lecture on Diderot, which was to have been given in Paris, has been prohibited by the Minister of the Interior. The police also have prohibited the holding of a private meeting upon the electoral pledges given by the Deputies of the Seine to their constituents.

On the 5th inst. the annual fête of the British Schools at Paris took place, and was honoured by the presence of Lord Lyons and a large number of friends and patrons. The children, to the number of upwards of ninety, were plentifully entertained with roast beef and plum pudding.

M. Victorien Sardou, the dramatic author, has been elected a member of the Academy by 19 votes, against 17 obtained by the Duc d'Audiffert-Pasquier, the other candidate.

The biennial prize of the Paris Institute of 20,000*fr.*, set apart this year for the Fine Arts, has been awarded to M. Chapu, sculptor.

The field for the Grand Prize of Paris was only seven strong, and resulted in favour of Count Lagrange's St. Christophe; Count de G. Juigné's Jongleur being second, and Baron Rothschild's Strachino third.

The review of the garrison of Paris is fixed for July 1.

The Bishop of Nantes, died at Rome last Saturday morning.

ITALY.

The monument erected in Rome to the memory of the Duke of Genoa was unveiled on Sunday, in presence of King Victor Emmanuel, the Royal family, the authorities, and an immense crowd. Signor Sclopis delivered the inaugural address, and much enthusiasm was displayed.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday a bill was discussed for the reduction of the tax on movable property. The Government adopted a proposal of the committee to add to the bill a temporary clause by which all persons liable to this tax, and now inscribed on the register for municipal and Parliamentary elections, are to retain the franchise, although the amount of taxation paid by them under the new law may fall below 40 lire, the sum which gives the right to vote.

The result of the municipal elections in Rome is a complete victory for the Liberals, not one Clerical candidate having been returned.

The Pope continues to give audiences. Last week he received the Irish pilgrims, who were led by Cardinal Cullen and the Bishops of Elphin, Down and Connor, Achonry, and Galway. Their offering amounted to £14,000 in money, and a number of valuable gifts. On Saturday he received the Vicar Apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland, who presented an album containing the signatures of 9312 Catholic children of his vicariate. He also presented a similar album with the signatures of 9875 children from the western district of Scotland, together with some other offerings. On Sunday the Pope gave audience to representatives of the Roman Catholic press from all parts of the world. They were led by Monsignor Tripodi, and Monsignor Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna, who was himself once a journalist, and who read an address in the name of the press. A number of gifts were presented. The Spanish journalists offered a valuable collection of gold coins. The journalists present numbered about 400. On Monday the Pope received a deputation of Hungarian pilgrims; and on Tuesday he received Mgr. Moreno, Vicar Apostolic of California, who, in the name of Lower and Upper California, presented to his Holiness the sum of 45,000*fr.*, accompanied by an address bearing numerous signatures. One thousand Spanish pilgrims were also received by his Holiness.

HOLLAND.

It is announced that the funeral of the late Queen is to take place with much pomp at Delft, on the 20th inst.

The Government has opened an architectural competition, in which foreigners are allowed to take part, for the erection of a new university building at Leyden. The author of the best plan will be intrusted with the execution of it or receive a prize of 5000*fl.*, and the author of the second best plan will receive a prize of 2500*fl.*

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has passed, by 56 to 46 votes, a bill for the prevention of electoral frauds. The House has adjourned until the 19th inst.

SWEDEN.

The Second Chamber has negatived the demand of the Government to provide means for the maintenance of Swedish neutrality, the Finance Committee having reported such provision to be, in their opinion, unnecessary.

AMERICA.

A Washington telegram states that the Cabinet has resolved to prosecute the perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre until all those who participated in it have been punished. If the Mormons resist, which is hardly expected, Federal troops will be sent to enforce the decisions of the legal tribunals.

Mr. James Russell Lowell has been appointed United States Minister to Spain instead of ex-Congressman Kasson, appointed Minister to Austria.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Canadian Cabinet has been modified, the Hon. E. Blake becoming President of the Council, Mr. Laflamme Minister of Justice, and the Hon. J. Cauchon Minister of Inland Revenue.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Special advices from the Transvaal state that the news continues to be satisfactory. The Dutch farmers and native-born inhabitants have petitioned the Queen expressing their loyalty and asking her Majesty to appoint Sir Theophilus Shepstone administrator.

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, in a telegram dated Sunday, says that the recent rains seem to have done much good in nearly all the famine districts, and there is a marked decrease in the numbers on the works.

A factory is established in Kansas City for the exportation of preserved rat's meat to China.

The Windsor Castle sailed from Gravesend on Sunday for Brisbane, Queensland, with 355 emigrants—viz., 148 men, 144 women, and sixty-three children.

Colonel Wyndham has obtained from the King of Burmah 4000 acres of land, to the east of the city of Mandalay, for the purpose of cultivating cotton.

Accounts received from the Pachalic of Tripoli and Barbary state that an area of one hundred miles of country has been devastated by locusts.

An exhibition and market of machines and implements used in flour-mills, bakeries, breweries, distilleries, and in the corn trade will be opened in Vienna on Aug. 20, in connection with an international grain and seed fair.

CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Armstrong, Alfred Thomas, to be Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral. Baldwin, A. W., Chaplain of York Castle. Bower, Everard Hollier Spring; Vicar of Ringland, Norfolk. Bromley, Francis; Vicar of St. James's, Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Butler, Lord Theobald; Chaplain to Bishop Claughton. Butler, Henry Montagu; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Campbell, Hugh Stillie; Rector of Nettleton, Lincolnshire. Capel, B., Vicar of Abergavenny; Honorary Canon of Llandaff. Carter, Edmund Sanderson; Rector of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, York. Challen, John Louis; Rector of Nunney, Somersetshire. Cooke, Henry Salkeld; Perpetual Curate of Llanbadock. Cook, Robert Kenigale; Rural Dean of Rochdale. Cowper, F.; Vicar of Dacre. Davies, W.; Perpetual Curate of Llanedwaladr, Denbighshire. Deane, William Edward; Rector of Eccles, Norfolk. Else, John Edward; Vicar of Kilsby. Evans, Lewis; Vicar of Kenarth, Carmarthenshire. Ewald, William Harris; Vicar of Overtown. Francis, T.; Vicar of Stockcross, near Newbury. Girdlestone, Arthur Gilbert; Vicar of All Saints', Clapham Park. Glover, Frederick Augustus; Rector of Withern, Lincolnshire. Goodenham, Abraham; Vicar of St. Anne's, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Gorton, Archdeacon; Rector of Kirby-la-Thorpe, Lincolnshire. Griffiths, David; Curate of Llanfihangel, Aberystwyth. Griffiths, James Martin; Curate of Bayvil with Moylgrove. Griffiths, John; Archdeacon and Canon of Llandaff. Grimley, H. N.; Curate of St. Michael's, Aberystwyth. Harrison, E. H.; Rector of St. Andrew's, Worcester; Rector of Bubbenthall. Hawley, Charles Cusack; Rector of Leybourne, near Maidstone. Herring, A. S.; Chaplain of the Gray's Inn-road Workhouse and Infirmary. Hoare, John Gurney; Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. Hobbins, Frederick John; Incumbent of Christ Church, Stepney. Hussey, C. J.; Rector of Denton. James, G. B.; Vicar of St. Philip and Jacob's, Bristol. Jenkins, David; Perpetual Curate of Llanvchaarn, Cardiganshire. Johnson, Henry Robert Arthur; Vicar of Tugby-cum-East Norton. Jones, William; Rector of Bettws Gwerlligoch, Merionethshire. Kempe, G. H.; Rector of Kensington; Honorary Chaplain to the Queen. McLagan, W. D.; Vicar of Kensington; Honorary Chaplain to the Queen. Mansell, W. Surman; Vicar of Radstone, Northamptonshire. Medlicott, S.; Rector of Bowness. Merrick, George P.; Chaplain of the House of Correction, Westminster. Morgan, Hugh; Archdeacon and Canon of St. Asaph. Nolle, W., Curate of Shildon; to the new Ecclesiastical District of Eldon. Phillips, A.; Rector of St. John's, Baeup, Lancashire. Pilling, J. H. N.; Curate-in-Charge of Wells, Norfolk. Plummer, Mathew; Vicar of Heworth; Rector of Stratford Tony. Rawnsley, R. D. B.; Prebendary of Welton Parish, in Lincoln Cathedral. Rudd, T.; Rector of Helton-le-Hole, Surrogate. Richardson, Thomas; Rector of St. Paul's Church, Quebec. Roberts, David; Perpetual Curate of Henlis, Monmouthshire. Robinson, Wm. Kay; Rector of Robeston West, Pembrokeshire. Sampson, Edward; Vicar of St. James's, Selby. Storer, Charles Edward; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Heworth. Swaites, H. G.; Vicar of Bulkington, Warwickshire. Troughton, J.; Chaplain to the Earl of Carnarvon. Vever, W. W.; Chaplain of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester. Weaver, John Crowley; Vicar of Kempley. Welburn, Dale J.; Vicar of Wardington. Williams, Charles; Curate of Northallerton. Young, Albert Stewart W.; Vicar of Kingston-on-Thames.—*Guardian*.

Last Saturday the district Church of St. Agatha, Finsbury, was opened by Bishop Piers Claughton.

On the 3rd inst. the parish church of Teddington, which has been under restoration, was reopened by the Bishop of London.

A new church was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester on Tuesday at London, near Alderley Edge.

The reopening of the parish church of Farnham Royal, Bucks, was signified by the addition of a tower and organ, the gift of Mr. Henry Dodd.

The sum of 500 guineas has been subscribed towards the Tewkesbury Abbey Restoration Fund by Mr. James Martin, formerly a member for the borough.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells last week addressed 1600 Sunday-school teachers in Wells Cathedral, and afterwards entertained them by batches of 200 in the crypt of Wells Cathedral, which he has converted into a dining-hall.

Mrs. George Unett, wife of Mr. G. Unett, of Castel Froma, at Leamington, laid the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Michael and All Angels, which is to be substituted for an unsightly iron structure.

Mr. E. B. Wheatley-Balme, of High Close, Westmorland, ex-High Sheriff of the county, has offered to give £5000 towards the fund of the new bishopric to be formed out of the diocese of Ripon, without attaching any conditions as to whether the Bishop's seat be at Halifax or Wakefield.

John Wycliffe's condemnation by the Pope in five bulls, on June 11, 1377, was celebrated by a meeting held on Monday night in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Bishop of Meath. Amongst the speakers were the Rev. Canon Farrar, Dr. Angus, and Newman Hall.

The ceremony of "churching the Judges" at St. Paul's Cathedral took place on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, Vice-Chancellors Malins, Bacon, and Hall; Barons Pollock and Huddleston; and Justices Brett, Denman, Lindley, Hawkins, and Manisty. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were also there. The preacher was Bishop Piers Claughton.

The executive committee for the completion of St. Paul's, which had suspended all proceedings for nearly three years, met last Saturday at the Chapter House. It was resolved unanimously "that it is desirable, with the funds now in hand, exceeding £40,000, to carry into effect as far as possible the wishes of Sir Christopher Wren by decorating the dome with mosaic, in a similar style to the dome of St. Peter's at Rome."

The annual meeting of the London Diocesan Lay Helpers' Association, whose object is to assist the clergy gratuitously, especially those of poor and populous parishes, in various branches of their parochial work, was held on Tuesday evening in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P. The report stated the number of members as 2603, of which number 116 hold the Bishop's commission as lay members.

Dr. Claughton was on Tuesday enthroned as Bishop of St. Albans. Some particulars of the ceremony are given in another column. Mr. Booth, the organist, conducted the musical arrangements.

On the 7th inst. the Bishop of Exeter consecrated the new Church of St. Michael, Torquay. It is intended to serve the Pimlico district, and it has cost about £6000. It is in the Early English style; and it owes its origin to the late Prebendary Harris, Vicar of St. Luke's, who opened a mission chapel, and to the labours of the Curate-in-Charge, the Rev. H. M. Patch, by whom the nucleus thus formed has been developed into a regularly-organised congregation.

The Church of St. George, Millom, was consecrated on the 28th ult. by the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Countess of Lonsdale in July, 1874, is in the Early English style, and will accommodate 500 persons. It has cost, with the vicarage, about £13,000, towards which the proprietors of the Millom Ironworks have given £7186. The late Earl of Lonsdale presented a site of five acres for the church, vicarage, and burial-ground. The east window has been given by Sir J. Ramsden; and a pulpit of white sandstone, with marble panels, by Colonel Bourne, M.P.

Some testimonials to clergymen are reported in the *Guardian*:—The Rev. F. C. Master, on leaving the curacy of Christ Church, Battersea, has received from the chief members of the congregation a magnificent clock, with a note for £10, and a handsome gold pencil-case from the pupil-teachers.—The Rev. W. Clarke and his wife, on his resignation of Winsham vicarage, have been presented with silver coffee-pot and sugar-basin by the parishioners, with address, signed by 180, expressive of deep concern at his resignation of the pastoral charge.—The Rev. R. P. Bent, M.A., on resigning the chaplaincy of Gothenburg for the rectory of Tickencote, Rutland, has received a silver centrepiece, with the following inscription: "To the Rev. Robert Paul Bent, from the members of the British congregation, Gothenburg, as a token of their esteem, and with their best wishes for his happiness in his new home."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Commemoration Day was celebrated on Wednesday, when the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the Bishop of Winchester; Lord Coleridge; the Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross, M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir Henry Thornton, K.C.B.; and Mr. John Evans, F.R.S. Mr. Dallin delivered the Creweian oration, and the prize compositions were recited.

The Chancellor's prizes have been awarded as follows:—Latin Verse, A. D. Godley, Scholar of Balliol; Latin Essay, O. P. Lucas, B.A., Exhibitioner of Balliol; English Essay, R. J. Alexander, B.A., Brasenose. The Newdigate Prize, for an English poem, has been awarded to J. Brooks, Merton. The Gaisford Prize for Greek Verse to S. G. Hamilton, Scholar of Balliol; and the Gaisford Prize for Greek Prose to A. E. Haigh, Scholar of Corpus. The electors for the Pusey and Ellerton Scholarships have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Mr. G. H. B. Wright, B.A., of Queen's College, to the scholarship. They have also recommended E. J. Perry, of Winchester College, for a present of books. For the Turnicott Hebrew Scholarship no candidate appeared.

The following Class Lists have been issued:—

Final School of Natural Science.—Class I.: A. W. H. Adrian, Christ Church; G. R. Christie, Magdalen; O. W. Clark, St. Edmund Hall; W. F. Evans and O. Evans, Jesus; J. J. Taylor, Christ Church.

Final School of Jurisprudence.—Class I.: F. A. Milne, Keble; A. A. Frankard, Worcester.

Final School of Modern History.—Class I.: H. O. Arnold, University; G. E. Buckle, New; T. H. Childs, E. L. Fanshawe, and V. W. C. Hamlyn, Balliol; A. Hassall, Trinity; T. R. E. Holmes, Christ Church; R. Lodge, Balliol; J. C. Potter, Christ Church; C. H. Simpkinson, Balliol; W. H. Woodward, Christ Church.

Final Mathematical School.—Class I.: E. H. Hayes, Balliol; J. R. Maguire, Merton; A. B. Walkeley, Corpus.

CAMBRIDGE.

From among the gentlemen who offered themselves as candidates for the Esquire-Bachelorship, vacant by the death of Mr. Godfray, Mr. Wace has been elected.

Mr. C. C. Cumberbatch, Trinity, has passed in the first class, and Mr. C. F. Townley in the second class, of the special examination in mechanism and applied science.

A meeting of the trustees of Cavendish College was recently held at Devonshire House, to appoint a warden, and Mr. John Cox, Fellow of Trinity, was elected out of several candidates.

Mr. S. R. Wilson, B.A. (Seventh Wrangler in 1877), has been elected to a Fellowship at Sidney Sussex. Mr. W. N. Shaw, B.A. (First Class in Natural Sciences Tripos, 1877), has been elected to a Fellowship at Emmanuel. At Christ's the following have been elected to Open Scholarships before commencing residence:—For Classics and Mathematics—£60, Williams; £50, Harvey and Robinson; £30, Heslop, Morris, Newman, and Temperley. For Natural Science—£50, Ward; £50, Pigeon. The Burney Prize has been adjudged to H. R. Knipe, LL.B., of Trinity.

The lists of those who have passed the various examinations for the ordinary degree have been published.

DURHAM.

The Rev. J. Atkinson, M.A., has been nominated to represent the Fellows in the Senate of the University; and the Rev. J. Cundill, B.D., has been nominated to represent Convocation in the Senate of the University.

The University Mathematical Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. F. W. Sanderson, Hatfield Hall; and the University Classical Scholarship to Mr. M. W. Mitchell, University College. The Long Reading Prize has been awarded to Mr. R. E. R. Jesse, University College.

On St. Barnabas's Day a large company assembled at Merchant Taylors' to hear the "speeches." The Master (Mr. Samuel Mason) and the wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company presided. It was announced that three scholarships belonging to the Company at St. John's had been awarded to Messrs. Marr, Lawrence, and Perry; the Dr. Andrew's Exhibition to St. John's, to Mr. G. W. Ellis; the Parkin Exhibition to Mr. G. R. Alston; Sir James Tyler's elocution prize, to Mr. Marr, who also obtained the Gilpin prize for good conduct.

The biennial Old Pauline dinner is to take place on July 2 next at Willis's Rooms. The chair will be taken by Mr. Arthur Shelly Eddis, Q.C. Mr. Dorset Eccles, of the British Museum, is again acting as principal hon. secretary.

New Foundation Day was observed at Mill-hill School on Wednesday, in the presence of a large number of visitors, amongst whom were Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, Sir Walter Elliot, and many old pupils. The prizes to the scholars, which now number about 160, were distributed by Mr. Justice Lush.

The foundation-stone of the new buildings in connection with the Bristol Grammar School was laid on Monday morning on a convenient site in Tyndall's Park, adjoining the suburbs of Clifton, Redland, and Colham, by the chairman of the governing body, Mr. Herbert Thomas.



THE WAR: CONSTRUCTING A RUSSIAN BATTERY ON THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE, AT OLTENITZA.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA DECORATING SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN UNDER FIRE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Lacking measures of vital interest, noble Lords have concerned themselves with a variety of social questions. Yesterday week Earl Deleware, seeing that during the last four years no less than 100,000 accidents had occurred in industrial occupations, thought it opportune to move for returns on the subject, but withdrew his motion on Earl Beauchamp expressing an opinion that useless expense would be incurred in obtaining the returns. Both the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon then expressed their satisfaction that the railway companies were bestirring themselves to provide a due amount of brake-power on their lines. On Monday Royal assent was given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund and several other bills; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon introduced a number of verbal amendments to the Burials Bill, in addition to the Earl of Portsmouth's amendment, altered to suit the views of the Government; and the Marquis of Salisbury, in a speech studiously moderate, endeavoured to remove from the mind of Lord de Mauley the suspicions he entertained as to Russia's designs on India. Lord de Mauley's motion was for the appointment of a British Consul somewhere in Central Asia; but the noble Lord was reassured by the Marquis of Salisbury's statement that the Government were not blind to the value of his suggestion. Lord Truro showed some perturbation of mind at the alleged acts of highway robbery on Blackheath; and, although Earl Beauchamp explained that the police would be on the alert to prevent a repetition of the outrages, Lord Redesdale suggested that it would be safest for travellers across the heath to provide themselves with revolvers. On Tuesday the Crown Office Bill, Quarter Sessions Boroughs Bill, the Local Government Provisional Orders (Altrincham, &c.) Gas Bill, and the Local Government Gas Provisional Orders (Penrith, &c.) Bill were read the second time.

On Thursday Lord Redesdale called attention to a book entitled "The Priest on Absolution," privately printed and at the disposal of clergymen called the "Society of the Holy Cross," being, as he stated, a body of Churchmen who held extreme opinions. It advocated frequent confession, the doctrine of the intercession of the Virgin Mary, and taught that the priest could absolve from sin and its consequences here and hereafter. Another work, entitled "The Priest on Prayer," had been sent to him. This book contained doctrines repugnant alike to the Rubric and to pure Christianity. He wished to know whether the attention of the Rev. Bench had been directed to these books. The Archbishop of Canterbury said the use of the books was a cause of great grief. No one could read the first referred to without a blush, and it was a disgrace to any body of the clergy to patronise it. He believed that those who circulated it brought themselves within the penalty of the law. The Bishop of Gloucester also strongly condemned the work. Lord Oranmore and Browne and the Earl of Harrowby having expressed opinions of a similar character, the latter warning heads of families against allowing "Holy Cross" clergymen to enter their doors, the subject dropped.

COMMONS.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in allusion to questions by Lord Robert Montagu and Mr. Whalley, strove to impress upon the House yesterday week that it was inexpedient to put isolated queries respecting the attitude taken by the Government in reference to the Suez Canal. Various members of the Ministry having exhibited their versatility by disposing of a diversity of questions, Mr. P. A. Taylor introduced his annual motion:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to give greater facilities for the recreation and instruction of the people by opening for some hours on Sundays the national museums and galleries.

Lord F. Hervey, in seconding the motion, dwelt upon the fact that Sunday was the only day when the majority of the people had a chance of seeing the museums and picture-galleries. Colonel Beresford as stoutly opposed the motion; and Mr. A. M'Arthur thought there was too much labour in London on Sundays already. Mr. Locke, on the other hand, ranged himself on the side of Mr. Taylor, who found his most formidable opponent in Mr. W. H. Smith. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in speaking both in the capacity of a member of the House representing a large constituency and as to some extent representing the Government, said that while he acquiesced in the view that national museums or picture-galleries were better places of Sunday resort than the public-house, maintained that a different question was raised by the motion. He argued that the motion threatened Sunday as a day of rest. He believed that the observance of Sunday as a day of rest had contributed largely to the power and prosperity of this country, and he trusted that, upon this and upon other occasions, the House of Commons would not do anything to diminish the hold which Sunday had upon the minds of the people. Mr. Forster, in enrolling himself as a recruit in the ranks of Mr. Taylor's supporters, answered Mr. Smith to the effect that he did not think that, when people could see the pictures at Hampton Court, and hear the bands play in the parks, they would be doing anything new in accepting this motion. As to Sunday play leading to Sunday work, substitutes might be provided for the attendants at the museums. On the division, Mr. Taylor's motion was rejected by 229 to 87 votes. The rest of the sitting was occupied by the discussion of Mr. Delahanty's suggestion regarding the Currency Laws, Sir E. Wilmot's plea for more rapid action in the High Court of Justice, and Captain Nolan's grievance as to postal delays in Ireland, and by a colloquy between Mr. Whalley and the Speaker apropos of the hon. member for Peterborough being called to order for persisting in his request that Mr. De Morgan should be heard at the bar of the House, and for again dwelling upon the expenses of the Tichborne prosecution.

On Monday Sir George Bowyer having asked the Attorney-General whether the promoters of the Federal Associations at Birmingham had not rendered themselves liable to prosecution under the statute 39 George III., Mr. Chamberlain made a palpable hit by inquiring of the hon. and learned gentleman whether the Act would not also apply to the National Union of Conservative Associations. Whereupon the Attorney-General, answering in the same vein, suggested that the most effective way to test the legality of the Birmingham Association would be for Sir George Bowyer to prefer an indictment against the hon. member for Birmingham. Major O'Gorman considerably relieved the tedium of the evening, firstly, by his epigrammatic defence of the Fenian convicts when Captain Pim had vainly and with some naïveté asked the Home Secretary whether he could hold out any hope of the release of the Fenian prisoners provided they gave their word never again to participate directly or indirectly in treasonable practices. Later on, some time was taken up with the discussion of Mr. Batt's fruitless motion for an Irish Board presided over by a responsible Minister sitting in Parliament—a desideratum which the Secretary for Ireland explained that he himself supplied—and then yet another Irish matter, the Irish Constabulary, occupied the attention of the House before the haven of Committee of Supply could be reached by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then Major O'Gorman again excited hilarity by his good-humoured argument for the

retention by Ireland of the 1500 guineas expended in the shape of Queen's Plates. Lord A. Churchill had moved that the Irish Vote should be curtailed by this sum; but his Lordship was placed in a minority of 108.

On Tuesday Mr. Bourke discreetly informed Lord R. Montagu that it would be inexpedient to enlighten him as to the ability or inability of Egypt to pay the coupons on the Egyptian Unified Debt. Various clauses of the Prisons Bill having been adopted, there arose a debate of especial interest from the fact that it was enriched by a powerful speech from Mr. Bright. Sir E. Wilmot moved that, while it was not possible at the present time to remove the penalty of death altogether from the Statute Book, it was desirable to consider whether the laws under which offenders were liable to capital punishment should not undergo revision. To this Mr. Pease moved an amendment affirming that it was expedient to abolish the penalty of death and substitute penal servitude for life. The hon. member found a seconder in Sir H. Jackson; and the speeches throughout were of a high order. The Attorney-General opposed motion and amendment alike. Mr. Bright delivered an address of sustained eloquence and power in warm advocacy of the abolition of capital punishment, a measure to which the Solicitor-General was adverse, whilst Sir William Harcourt was in favour of it. On a division the amendment was negatived by 105, and the motion by 69 votes.

On Wednesday Mr. Mitchell-Henry's bill for rendering the registration of electors an easier matter in Ireland was read the second time on the withdrawal of Mr. Plunket's amendment; Mr. Hubbard's Crossed Cheques Bill was rejected by a majority of 109; and one or two measures were advanced a stage.

The commencement of the proceedings on Thursday was marked by a debate of a somewhat warm and enlivening character. Mr. Richard Smyth, who was the father of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, asked the Government to afford him facilities for the passing of the measure, the Select Committee to which it had been referred, at the instance of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, having reported in its favour. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, although he was fully aware of the great interest attaching to this bill in Ireland, he could not take the responsibility, in the present backward state of the Government business, of fixing a day for the further progress of the measure. Mr. Smyth complained of the conduct of the Government in relation to this question, and insinuated that it had broken faith with him. Having concluded by a motion for the adjournment of the House, there ensued a general discussion, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright severally urged upon the Government even to strain a point for the purpose of settling the question involved. Sir W. Lawson expressed himself as willing to waive his right to a certain Wednesday for the consideration of his permissive bill, if the Government would afford facilities for the passing of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, by making it a Government measure. The right hon. gentleman made no response to this offer, and after some further discussion the subject dropped. In reply to Mr. Gourley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the substance of the communications received from the Government of Russia relative to the intimation of her Majesty's Government forbidding the exercise of belligerent rights on the Suez Canal during the continuance of the present war, was to the effect that the Russian Government would neither blockade, nor interrupt, nor menace in any manner the navigation of the canal. Her Majesty's Government had not received any communication on the subject from the Porte or the Khedive of Egypt. Sir C. Adderley informed Lord Elington that the Egyptian Government had placed £200 in the hands of the Board of Trade to reward the crews of two English vessels who had gallantly assisted an English corvette in distress, and he understood that they proposed to give a further reward. Mr. R. Smyth gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, having regard to the action taken by the Government and the decision of the Select Committee on the bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in Ireland, he would afford an opportunity for discussing a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, it would be highly detrimental to public interests should her Majesty's Government allow the question involved to remain unsettled for another year. One more night was occupied in the consideration of the Prisons Bill, in respect to which there appeared upon the notice paper about three pages more of amendments. The chief opponents, however, evincing a disposition to relax their efforts, the Government were enabled to make considerable progress in the measure.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the demand made on our space by the Ascot Meeting, it is impossible to pass over the pleasant days spent at Sandown Park last week without a word or two. The weather was simply perfect, and, in many ways, the members' inclosure at Esher compares favourably with the more famous lawns at Ascot or Goodwood. The "fair women and brave men" are there, but not in such overpowering numbers as at the more famous rendezvous we have mentioned, and we can stroll about in comfort on the beautiful turf, or under the shade of the trees which form such a fine background to the scene. Then the band, which is always engaged on the great days, forms an additional attraction, and, under all the circumstances, it is not surprising that the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, are constant visitors. The sport last week was fairly good, but might, we think, be greatly improved. At present the course is not well adapted for short-distance races, and yet the card is almost entirely made up of half-mile and five-furlong spins. We would suggest the occasional introduction of a good cup, to be run for over two miles or two miles and a half. Large fields of hunters—which are really racehorses under a different name—frequently run the first-named distance at Sandown, and there is no reason why such a race as we suggest should not prove a great success. We cannot take leave of the meeting without comment on the great form shown by Constable, who secured no less than six out of the eight races in which he took part during the two days. His victory on Paramatta was most remarkable, as he fairly outjockeyed a comparatively old hand like Newhouse.

The heavy rain which fell on Monday evening was all that was wanted to make the opening day at Ascot quite perfect, as it provided amply sufficient to lay the dust, cool the air, and render the course beautiful "going." The Ascot Tuesday has always furnished the very best day's racing of the entire year, and we doubt if there have ever previously been so many people present on the opening day. The Royal party arrived in state just before the first race was run. This was the Trial Stakes, in which old Thorn was backed against the field, but he stopped to nothing under his welter weight at the distance, and Plaisante won easily from Breechleader. The Gold Vase produced the most interesting race of the day, being selected for the first appearance of Rosebery since his great handicap victories. He scarcely, however, looked quite up to the mark, and it was rumoured that he had been beaten in his trial. Skylark, on the contrary,

was a perfect picture, looking bigger and more muscular than on any previous occasion. The other runners included Dalham, who was somewhat out of his distance, and the fourth and fifth in the Derby, Rhidroroch and Altyre. The last named ran well until they were fairly in the straight, when he was headed by Rosebery, who held the lead to the distance, at which point Skylark shot out full of running, and won in a canter. The Prince of Wales's Stakes appeared little short of a certainty for Glen Arthur, who claimed the maiden allowance, and Lord Falmouth wisely declined to run Silvio, who would have had to concede the second in the Derby no less than 16 lb. Belphebe, who had 12 lb. the worst of the weights with Glen Arthur, was never dangerous; but the latter had to gallop to beat the Thane colt, who made nearly the whole of the running. We were glad to see that Dodge again rode the winner, as we consider that his performance in the Derby deserved the warmest praise, instead of the severe criticism which it generally received. One of the most interesting events of the day was the Queen's Stand Plate, which was virtually a match between Springfield and Ecosais. Mr. Houldsworth's grand colt, who was never defeated last season, had the worst of the weights; but he brought Ecosais along at a cracking pace from the start, and had him fairly beaten at the distance. A poor field of nine contested the Ascot Stakes, Getroffen (5 st. 10 lb.), a three-year-old Blue Gown filly, being made a great favourite. She, however, was out of it a long way from home, and a rattling finish between those old opponents, Chypre (7 st. 3 lb.) and Finis (7 st. 7 lb.), resulted in favour of the former by half a length. Attalus, backed against the field in a Biennial, only got home by a head after a desperate race with Gaberlunzie; and the victory of Correggio over Morning Star enabled T. Osborne to score his third victory for Mr. Houldsworth.

There was again a very large attendance on Wednesday, and backers generally had a good time of it. Placida had really nothing to beat in the Fernhill Stakes; and Jeannette, a filly by Lord Clifden—Chevasance, who came from Heath House with a great reputation, cantered away from four others in a Triennial. After his great bid for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, Strathmore, the newly-named Thane colt, was naturally made a very hot favourite for the Hunt Cup, in which he had only 5 st. 10 lb. to carry. He got well away, and showed in front for a couple of hundred yards; but we suppose that he is not a boy's horse, as, after going that distance, he was never dangerous, and Cradle (6 st. 4 lb.) had little trouble in beating Sutton (7 st. 7 lb.) and Prince George (6 st. 12 lb.). Whitebait (8 st.) ran very well indeed, and Helena (6 st. 3 lb.) also finished well up. The result of the Coronation Stakes seems to show that Lady Golightly is completely out of form, for Belphebe had no trouble in giving her 7 lb. and a handsome beating into the bargain. With only Touchet and Chevron to oppose him, Rob Roy had merely an exercise canter for a Biennial over the Old Mile; but the Ascot Derby produced a most interesting race. Silvio and Glen Arthur fought their Epsom battle over again at level weights, and a large number of backers once more supported Morier, who received 17 lb. from each of the first-named pair. Half way up the straight the Two Thousand impostor was beaten, and Silvio confirmed the truth of his Derby running by a gallant victory over Zucchero and Glen Arthur.

The result of the competition for the Gold Cup on Thursday was that Petrarch won by a length, Skylark being second, and Coomassie third. The time, by Benson's chronograph, was 4 min. 33 sec. For the Fifteenth Biennial Stakes Placida beat Laura; Springfield was first in the Fourteenth Biennial; Bellicent in the New Stakes; Trappist in the Windsor Handicap; and in the All-Aged Stakes Ecosais beat Trappist.

The serious illness of Admiral Rous cast a gloom over the opening day at Ascot; but we are happy to say that the latest bulletins are of a more reassuring character, and there is reason to hope that he may shortly be pronounced out of danger.

Mr. Gee's breeding stud was disposed of at Dewhurst Lodge on Saturday last; and, though it is a matter of great regret that such a grand collection of mares should be dispersed, we note with satisfaction that most of them will remain in this country. No one would give the reserve price of 4000 gs. for Mandragora, Repulse, or Formosa, and they will remain at their old quarters, with Citadel, who was also bought in. The highest prices were reached by Agility (3300 gs.), Idalia (1050 gs.), Lady Dewhurst (1200 gs.), Summer's Eve (1300 gs.), Violet (1750 gs.), and Virtue (2000 gs.). Mr. Blenkiron pluckily gave 8000 gs. for Scottish Chief; and the total amount realised was something like 37,000 gs.

Lack of space warns us that we must content ourselves with a bare record of the cricket-matches of the past few days. Last week the M.C.C. and Ground, for which the Hon. A. Lyttelton made 101 and 20, beat Lancashire by 145 runs; and Gloucestershire defeated Surrey by nine wickets. No less than three county matches have already taken place this week. Gloucestershire has scored a victory over Sussex by 84 runs; a good contest between Middlesex and Surrey ended in favour of the latter by four wickets; and Nottingham beat Lancashire by 45 runs, both teams collapsing in the most extraordinary manner in their second innings.

Keen and Cooper met for the thirteenth time over a mile course at Lillie-bridge on Monday. They both rode 55-in. bicycles, and the former won easily in 3 min. 4½ sec., the fastest time ever made at these grounds.

A very important match was decided on Monday last between J. Higgins and T. Blackman, who sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £200 a side. Long odds were laid on the latter, who seemed, however, to be all abroad in his steering, and fouled Higgins, in whose favour the race was given.

The New Thames Yacht Club sailed its matches for schooners and yawls on the 7th inst., the course being from Gravesend round the Mouse Light-ship and back. Mr. M'Leay's Julianar and Mr. Lampson's Miranda won the two £100 prizes, and Mr. Williams's Surf took the £50 prize.

In the matches of the Royal Thames Yacht Club for schooners and yawls on the 8th inst. Mr. Jessop's Florinda won the £100 prize for yawls of 100 tons and upwards, and Mr. Freke's Veronica that for £50 for yawls of 50 tons. Mr. Lampson's Miranda and Mr. Taylor's Sea Belle carried off the £100 and £50 prizes respectively for schooners of over 100 tons. The result of the annual match at Dover of this club on Monday was that Mr. Borwick's Neva won the £100 prize, and that the £50 prizes were taken by Mr. Jessop's Florinda and Mr. Wood's Corinne.

The yawl and schooner races of the Royal London Yacht Club came off on Saturday. The prizes in the races were £75, and the course from Gravesend to the Mouse and back, a distance of fifty-five miles. The Sea Belle won the schooner race, and the Surf the yawl race.

The fifteenth annual sailing-match for topsail and sprit-sail barges took place on the 7th inst. between Erith and the Nore. The first prize for topsails was won by the Challenger, and that for spritsails by the Anglo-Norman.

The Extra Supplement.

"SALUT AUX BLESSÉS!"

This picture, by the French artist Edouard Detaille, was exhibited at the Paris Salon des Beaux Arts, and was justly admired for the dramatic skill and effectiveness of its grouping, and the force of character and expression developed in such a variety of soldierly figures. It may be considered as a work appealing to the same kind of popular sympathy as those of a well-known English female artist, to whom we beg to offer our most respectful congratulations, this week, upon changing her name from Miss Elizabeth Thompson to Mrs. W. F. Butler. The interest that is naturally felt, in every country of the world, in the fortunes of soldiers while employed on active service in the field, depends of course upon their continual risk of being killed or wounded. Such is the obvious source of the great attraction which has been found in "The Roll-Call," and in the pictures referring to Inkerman and Balaclava, lately placed before the view of London spectators. The subject of this picture, which has proved successful at Paris, is not less suggestive of genuine feelings of enthusiasm, and sentiments of manly valour and fidelity to the stern behests of duty. The veteran general officer in high military command, surrounded by his staff, pays a graceful homage to the sad procession of the wounded, leaving the battle-field for the nearest temporary hospital. If he were their King or Emperor, he could do no less, and he would scarcely do more, to mark his approbation of their conduct.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[SIXTH NOTICE.]

As a "conversation-piece," in that style which has yielded so rich a crop of laurels to Mr. James Tissot, attention will be attracted to Mr. Carl Hoff's "Tales of Two Conquests" (332). A young officer comes home from the American war (that of the last century, *bien entendu*). He is explaining on a map the episodes of the campaign at Saratoga or Savannah to an elderly gentleman; and the elderly gentleman has a young and lovely daughter, who listens, not unmoved, to a recital of the gallant young officer's adventures by flood and field. Given, in addition, some very well-painted furniture and accessories, and the *mise-en-scène* of Mr. Carl Hoff's picture is complete. It is the old story of Othello, Desdemona, and Brabantio over again, and, moreover, told very gracefully and effectively. Mr. G. Pope's "Daily Bread" (355), a pretty widow painting hard in her studio for the support of her olive-branches, is full of sentiment—not of the mawkish kind—and is distinguished by firm drawing and skilful massing of light and shade. There is a wonderful amount of careful architectural draughtsmanship in Mr. Walter Logsdail's "South Porch, Lincoln Cathedral" (367), the finish in the details of which is wellnigh as minute as that of Steinwyck's; and Mr. John O'Connor has a surprisingly clever effect of aerial perspective in "High Level Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Evening" (368). Mr. Phil. R. Morris's "Heir of the Manor" is a charmingly-painted scene in some ancestral park, with a very brave little boy not at all frightened at being suddenly confronted by a herd of deer. Why should he be terrified? The manor will be his; the park and deer will be his—that is to say, if no accidents happen—in fee simple, to have and to hold for him and his heirs for ever. It is seldom that we have seen so delectable a pictorial exposition on the law of primogeniture as Mr. Phil. R. Morris has here given us. Let us also mention with commendation Mr. Lewis Dickenson's powerful but refined portrait of "the late Sir George Essex Henyman, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas" (381), and Mr. John Scott's very tenderly treated "In Pensive Thought" (385). Miss Hilda Montalba's "Swedish Peasants in Church" (386) is a vigorous composition, full of earnest thought and skilful execution; and there is ambition of the most exalted kind, the practical fulfilment of which, however, is scarcely equal to its execution, in Mr. F. A. Bridgman's "Pharisee and Publican" (391). An excellent transcript of the bold, rocky, almost savage, "scar" scenery of the north country is Mr. Alfred W. Hunt's "On the Coast of Yorkshire" (390); and dexterous drawing, exquisite harmony of colour, and much quaintness of character distinguish Mr. Cecil G. Lawson's "View from Don Saltero's Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, temp. 1770" (396). Mr. Keeley Halowell's "Rome from the Sistina" (425) is broadly but somewhat carelessly picturesque; and Mr. Walter Logsdail exhibits another admirable piece of architectural painting in "His Last Vespers" (434). There is an effective story told, moreover, in this Gothic interior, with the stalls of the cathedral choir crowded with clerics gathered round a dying prelate. Miss A. F. Mutrie asserts her long held supremacy as a queen among floral painters (the king of whom this year is undoubtedly M. H. Fantin) in "Wild Flowers of South America" (435); and Mr. J. G. Naish shows remarkable energy in "Life-Boat Returning: a Sea to Starboard" (438). Against Mr. H. Moore's elaborate and generally superb "Loss of a Barque in Yarmouth Roads" (489) the only objection which can possibly be urged is that the searoom resembles the storm-tossed German Ocean far less than it does a mass of immobile, albeit highly heaped, cotton wool, of a dingy grey in hue. Mr. J. W. Oakes, A.R.A., contributes a very good landscape, "A Quiet Morning in Early Autumn" (443); and there is a great deal of *verve* and spirit in Miss Jane Escombe's "An Etcher Biting" (445). The canvas is, perhaps, slightly too extensive for the subject treated. Mr. Andrew MacCallum is at his best in "Untrodden Snow: within Three Miles of Charing-cross" (447); and all the delicacy, harmony, studious appreciation of highest art, and, alas! all the disappointing slightness of handling which so conspicuously mark the productions of Mr. A. Moore, are visible in his delightful yet inadequate "Reader" (463). If we prefer against this accomplished master the reproach of inadequacy we do so without in the slightest degree disparaging either his genius or his power. The first is unmistakably manifest in every touch of his pencil; but the last, through the paleness of his chiaroscuro and the attenuation of his colour, he only allows us to guess at or to suspect. Tintoretto might paint fans for ladies once in a way; and there is no harm in Giorgione stooping now and again to conquer fame by the execution of a miniature; but one would not have liked to see the great Venetian masters always occupied by such trifles; and, *ceteris paribus*, the same remark may be applied to Mr. A. Moore. Of Mr. W. W. Oulless's continuously increasing power of execution as a portraitist we have already spoken, and can only repeat that his astonishing faculty of vigorous modelling and concentration of expression are most brilliantly shown in "The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., M.P., Recorder of London" (493). There is one thing, however, which, to our thinking, Mr. W. W. Oulless would do well to avoid, and that is a tendency to blackness in his shadows. Titian and Velasquez were enabled, through long experience, to make splendid use of black in their portraits; but Mr. W. W. Oulless has not yet come, pictorially, to the complexion of Don Diego de Velasquez or of

Messer Tiziano Vecellio. Another picture very much in the style of Mr. Tissot's "waterside" comedies is Mr. J. Napier Hemy's "Nautical Argument" (517); and there is plenty of the raciest humour, and of good painting besides, in Mr. J. Watson Nicol's Jacobean pipe-smoking epicurean, practically illustrating the old saw, "When a man's single he lives at his ease" (516). Certainly, Mr. J. Watson Nicol, single blessedness may, under certain circumstances, be productive of much physical and mental ease; but we have heard, nevertheless, that bachelors living in chambers, not only in the Jacobean but in the Victorian era, are apt, even when suffering from such trifling ailments as toothache or a cold in the head, to be exceedingly miserable. There is much cleverness, but also a *souppon* of affectation, in M. Charles Gogin's "Andante Amoroso" (565). The hue of the red spinet in this work is decidedly displeasing. Mr. G. F. Watts's "Dove" (566) passes, we frankly confess, our comprehension. It is doubtless full of fine qualities; but those qualities are beyond our ken. Our godfathers and godmothers gave us the name, not of Oedipus but of Davus, and we are unable to solve the ornithological riddle propounded by the distinguished Academician in his "Dove." There is nothing, on the other hand, enigmatical or mystical in Mr. W. Holyoake's charming "sweethearting" picture (611), bearing the poetic epigraph:—

"I was ever so! 'twas ever so!
Lovers' vows are traced in snow.

We have heard that defendants in breach of promise of marriage cases have been heard to express a wish that lovers' vows when inscribed on paper were all written in ink warranted to fade at the expiration of a fortnight. Mr. Holyoake's hero will never, we hope, occupy the painful position of a defendant; but he has been worldly-wise enough to write his "little language" (as Dean Swift termed the most idiotic and the most fascinating form of parlance in the world) on a material warranted to melt after exposure to half an hour's sunshine. The picture, albeit painfully suggestive of man's hypocrisy and woman's weakness, is a very pretty one, most delicately painted.

THE BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION.

The Fifth annual "Black and White" Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, has been recently opened; and, among the 599 works in charcoal, chalk, crayon, pen and ink, indian ink, sepia, copper-plate etching and dry point which cover the walls of the saloon known as the Dudley Gallery, there are very many examples of really a high degree of merit. Conspicuous among these are three superbly drawn and finished heads in chalk by Mr. Frederick E. Burton (23, 230, 391), which may be qualified as real triumphs of design and manipulation; to say nothing of their usefulness as models to all young students in the much-neglected art of draughtsmanship in "black and white." Mr. R. W. Macbeth has a very powerful composition, seemingly in monochrome *gouache*, "A hot day in Hyde Park;" Mr. Cave Thomas sends a stately cartoon, "Fud between Guelph and Ghibelline" (52); and M. A. de Neuville has a wonderfully spirited little pen drawing, "A Garde Mobile" (83). Mr. R. Caldecott's "Sketches at Monaco" are clever, but trivial; and, while the artist tries his best to be comic, he frequently misses his point. Mr. T. Graham's "Mudlark," in charcoal (90), an admirably drawn study of a "wastrel," water-side girl, is one of the finest performances in the gallery; and there is much to admire in Mr. Joseph Knight's "On the West Coast" (96), a study in sepia. Of the pen-and-ink caricatures by Messrs. G. Du Maurier, Charles Keene, and Linley Sambourne it is needless to speak, as the excellence of those humorous performances, in the guise of wood-engravings in *Punch*, have long since been fully recognised. Mr. J. Wolf is almost "terrifically" praiseworthy in his charcoal studies of animals, and the "Midnight Meeting" (107) of two wild boars by moonlight, and in charcoal, is exceptionally forcible, intensely dramatic, and yet scrupulously faithful to nature. Mr. A. Legros, among other "exhibits" of varying merit, has a very spirited etched portrait of Cardinal Manning (129). The same artist's "Prisonnier" (191), in sepia, we fail to admire, notwithstanding its vigorous drawing and dashing effect. The "Prisonnier" has the torso of a Hercules and the legs of Tom Thumb, and looks altogether like a highly-glorified presentment of Mr. Daniel Quilp, from "The Old Curiosity Shop." A highly interesting drawing is Mr. Arthur Hawkesley's "Tomb of John Howard the Philanthropist, in the Desert near Kherson, Russia" (224); and all Mr. Briton Riviere's potency of design and expression are visible in "Acton Devoured by his own Hounds" (233), a magnificent drawing in charcoal and chalk. There is exquisite feeling in Mr. Joseph Clark's "Left in Charge" (245), and an astonishing amount of elaborate execution must be recognised in Mr. James Tissot's etched portrait of "Mrs. N * * *" (251). M. E. Meissonier, Honorary R.A., shows an amicable interest in the Black and White Exhibition by contributing a delicious little figure of a man smoking, "Le Fumeur" (254). The original drawing and the reproduction as an etching are in the same frame. Another "Left in Charge" subject (265), a baby in its cradle tenderly watched over by a bluff old peasant, has been executed in lamp-black with remarkable breadth of effect by Mr. Hubert Herkomer. Mr. Heywood Hard's "Study" (278) of a lion in body colour is very striking; and there is much originality in Mr. H. W. Bremer's pen drawing of "An Ancient City" (279). "Glen Head, Donegal" (318) is a fine chalk drawing by Mr. W. F. Stocks; and the indefatigable pencil of Sir John Gilbert, R.A., makes magisterial mark in "The Installation of Bolingbroke" (311). Mr. Samuel Read sends two designs (223, 270) executed for this Journal. Mr. J. Wolf is again "terrific" in his charcoal cartoon of "The Lion's Share" (425); and Mr. Cecil G. Lawson has produced a very tender and appreciative drawing in pen and ink, entitled "In Memoriam, 1875—a Study in a Sculptor's Garden at Chelsea" (348). To Mr. F. Hamilton Jackson's large charcoal study of "Boadicea" the Council of the Royal Academy has this year adjudged the medal for Design; thus, Mr. Jackson's work may, to a certain extent, be held as *hors concours*. There was, doubtless, something the matter with our optic nerve when we visited the Black and White Exhibition. Had it been otherwise, we should have been tempted to think that Boadicea's head was ill-set upon her shoulders, and that her arms seemed small and puny when contrasted with the muscular development of her lower limbs. The Exhibition likewise comprises drawings and etchings by, among others, Messrs. A. Barraud, H. Honday, Carl Haag, H. Fantin, Charles Horsley, F. J. Sang, Edwin Edwards; Misses Guinness, Gow, Elias, and Thornycroft; and last, but not least, the redoubtable Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, who sends a pleasing study of "Sheep." It is remarkable that, among the three hundred celebrities, or thereabouts, seventy-two are foreigners, or bear names denoting a foreign origin.

MR. MILLAIS'S "EFFIE DEANS."

Mr. Millais's masterpiece this season is not to be found on the walls of the Royal Academy. His beautiful painting of "Effie Deans" is exhibited for the benefit of the Artists'

General Benevolent Institution in a secluded niche of the King-street Galleries, near Christy's. Passing through the gallery, wherein a bold landscape by Oakes commands admiration, and acquaintance may be pleasantly renewed with a seductive riverside scene by Fildes, and Macallum's bright picture of bonny Scottish lassies washing linen on the seacoast, the visitor finds that "Effie Deans" can be studied without the mind being distracted by other canvases, for the simple reason that it is screened off. No one can deny that this exquisitely natural portrayal of the winsome, albeit grief-stricken, "lily of St. Leonard's" is alike worthy the genius of painter and poet. There is much of poetry in the fascinating story of Effie Deans as told by Walter Scott in "The Heart of Midlothian;" and there is much of poetry in Mr. Millais's graceful delineation of the fair girl keeping tryst with the handsome outlaw who has betrayed her. The mute but eloquent language of lips, that would alone furnish ample material for a ballad. As Effie Deans stands silently sorrowful, with her arm resting on the low wall which separates her from Geordie Robertson, a slender hand supporting her pretty face, her sweet lips are parted, and there seems to linger on them the trace of the last quivering sob which made the blue upturned eyes glisten. It is in this sorrow-laden mouth, in the azure depths of tenderness in her appealing eyes, that the rare art of Mr. Millais is exemplified to a marked degree. The emotional pathos of the meeting is represented with all the greater force from being unexaggerated even by a hair's breadth. As a skilled actor heightens the effect of a touching situation by subduing his emotion—by allowing a half sob or a broken word alone to indicate the state of his innermost feelings—so the painter of "Effie Deans" by the simple truth of his treatment presents a faithful embodiment of the fair girl, whose pink jacket and mauve skirt may fade from one's memory, but whose sad, winsome face will long linger in our recollection. We may be wrong, but is there not a family likeness between Mr. Millais's "Huguenot" and this good-for-nothing Geordie Robertson, with overhanging Rob-Roy cap? Even he is not unconcerned at the ruin he has wrought. A hand of his rests caressingly on Effie's arm, and there may be a touch of softness in the eyes fixed upon her piteous face. Our attention may be called now and again to the somewhat hard features of the Faust of this Scottish Marguerite; but it is Effie Deans herself who is the centre of attraction. So rightly thinks her faithful collier, evidently brimful of sympathy for his young mistress, whom he wistfully regards. It is Effie on whom Millais has lavished his greatest care; and one of the most admired pictures of the London season, accordingly, is an exact counterfeit presentment of the Effie Deans whom the "Wizard of the North" first limned. The accessories of the mossy and fern-decked wall which parts the lovers, and the red-berried bush overhead, do but enhance the charm of "Effie Deans," to which delicate creation we would fain hope that Mr. Millais will paint a companion picture illustrating with equal truth the devoted sister, Jeannie Deans. We are glad to learn that the exhibition of this picture is likely to result in a substantial addition to the funds of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, of which Mr. John Everett Millais is the honorary secretary; and we are pleased to know the cause of art will be furthered yet more by the reproduction of "Effie Deans" in the shape of a steel-plate engraving by Mr. T. O. Barlow, A.R.A., who interpreted Mr. Millais's "Huguenot" with a fidelity which was attested by the world-wide circulation of the Engraving.

The council of the Art-Union of London have selected Mr. Bierly's picture of the morning after the fight between Sir Richard Grenville and a Spanish fleet, now in the exhibition of the Water-Colour Society, for engraving. The picture has been painted for Mr. W. G. Clarke, of Victoria, Australia.

An excellent facsimile reproduction in colours of H. A. Harper's celebrated picture, "Sinai, the Mount of God," has been published by Messrs. Lucas and Co. The original is on view at M'Lean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

The fifth distribution of prizes by the Imperial Art-Union will take place next July. Each subscriber of five shilling shares, besides having the chances of the drawing, will be entitled to a charming chromolithograph entitled "The Missing Spectacles." This humorous picture shows grand-mamma entering the nursery in search of her missing spectacles just as some merry urchins are placing them on the head of a gaily-decked Pomeranian dog.

THE JAPANESE IRONCLADS.

We give an illustration of the Foo-Soo, the first ironclad ship built in England for his Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan. A second, the corvette Ili-ye, was launched on Tuesday last at the Penryn Works, near Pembroke Dock. Both were designed for the Japanese Navy by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P. The Foo-Soo was built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and was launched on April 14, in the presence of the Japanese Imperial Commissioner and of the Chinese Ambassadors. Admiral Lord Clarence Paget was also present. The Foo-Soo was constructed within little more than a year and a half from the date of the contract. This was due to the facility given by a new system of framing, which Mr. Reed here introduced for the first time. The frames, behind the armour-plating and below it, from the maindeck down to the keel, were made continuous; and a longitudinal girder, supported by brackets, was fixed on the outside of the frames, projecting beyond them. This longitudinal girder was made to support the armour-plates and backing, all securely bolted and riveted together. The ship has an inner bottom, divided into water-tight compartments, and a fore-and-aft bulkhead extending the length of the magazine, engine, and boiler spaces. Her length is 220 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; perpendiculars; breadth, 48 ft.; depth in hold, 20 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; burden, 2343 tons; weight of armour, 776 tons; displacement, 3700 tons; mean draught of water, 18 ft. She is barque-rigged, spreading 17,000 square feet of sail; and has a screw-propeller driven by compound surface-condensing engines of 3500 indicated horse-power, constructed by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, of Greenwich, on the trunk principle. The armament of the Foo-Soo consists of four of Krupp's long breech-loaders, weighing each above 15 tons, with a calibre of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., in the main-deck battery, and two smaller guns on the upper deck. The main-deck battery is protected by armour 8 in. thick, and projects somewhat over the ship's side. The upper deck battery, which is not armoured, is placed amidships, with the sides of the deck slightly recessed, and its guns can be fired either right ahead, or on the broadside, or right astern. The ship has also a powerful ram, with a running-in bowsprit. Her belt of armour, at the water-line, is 9 in. thick, covering the magazine and engines. The ceremony of christening the Foo-Soo, at the launch, two months ago, was performed by a Japanese lady, the wife of the Commissioner



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FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS



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THE LATE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.



FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CHARLES YORKE, G.C.B.

THE LATE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

We had last week to announce the death of this Royal Lady, whose proper title, in the correct diplomatic designation of the Dutch sovereignty, was Queen of the Netherlands. She died at the Hague on Sunday week. A portrait of her Majesty is now given; she was Sophia Frederica Mathilda, second daughter of the late William I., King of Wurtemberg, and was married to the King of the Netherlands in 1839. She was in her fifty-ninth year, having been born on June 17, 1818. Her two sons are William, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent to the crown, born in 1840, and Prince Alexander, who is ten years younger. The King has no daughters.

The portrait is from a photograph by A. Ken, of the Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR C. YORKE.

One of the three distinguished military officers just raised to the rank of Field Marshal is the Constable of the Tower, General Sir Charles Yorke. He is a son of the late Colonel Yorke, some time Lieutenant of the Tower. He was born in the year 1790, and entered the Army in 1807. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and in the Kafir War of 1852-3, and has been Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1856, and was promoted to the Grand Cross in 1860. He has held the Constableness of the Tower since 1875, when he succeeded the late Sir William Gomm. He is Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade.

The portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Co.

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ST. ALBANS ABBEY.

The ancient Abbey Church of St. Albans is now made the Cathedral of the new Episcopal Diocese of St. Albans; and its first Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Claughton, late Bishop of Rochester, was solemnly enthroned there on Tuesday last. We give some illustrations of the venerable building, which has been esteemed, during many past centuries, one of the finest examples of the Norman and the Early Pointed styles of architecture. The town, situated about twenty miles north-west of London, in the county of Herts, was called by the Romans Verulamium, and was one of their principal cities in Britain. It took the name of Albanus, the first Christian martyr in this country, who suffered under the Diocletian persecution, about A.D. 303. A monastery was founded there by the Saxon Offa II., King of Mercia, in 793. After the Norman Conquest, it was ruled by Abbot Paul of Caen, who rebuilt the Abbey Church, of stones and bricks from the ruins of the ancient Roman city. The present tower and transepts, and eastern part of the nave, are the remains of this Norman building of the eleventh century. The Gothic portions, mostly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, are of stone from the Tottenhoe quarries, near Dunstable. They include the side aisles, transepts, choir with its aisles, retro-choir or sanctuary, ante-chapel, and Lady Chapel. The entire length of the building, from east to west, is 548 ft. externally, and 434 ft. internally from the east to the west window; the width, including the transepts, is 189 ft., and the central tower is 144 ft. high. The shrine, and several of the monuments in different parts of the Abbey, are of much antiquarian interest. St. Albans has been frequently mentioned of late in noticing the works of restoration executed under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, for the continuance of which more funds are to be raised. Our illustrations present a view of this noble church on the north-east side, one of the north-west doorway, one of the gate-house leading into the Abbey precincts, and one of a passage between the Abbey and High-street. The town market-place is also shown, where a fierce battle was fought, and King Henry VI. was wounded and taken prisoner, at the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses, on May 23, 1455.

The ceremony of the Bishop's enthronement on Tuesday was orderly and dignified. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of St. Albans, with the municipal officers of that borough, and the Mayors of Hertford, Colchester, and Harwich, joined by many of the clergy of Hertfordshire and Essex, and a numerous company of the laity, assembled in the Townhall. They received the Bishop there at eleven o'clock, and conducted him in procession to the Abbey, where he was met, at the west door, by the clergy and choir of the Abbey and by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A Te Deum was first chanted, and the letters patent founding the see were read. Archdeacon Grant formally installed the Bishop in the episcopal chair or throne, after the administration to him of the required oaths and the act of investiture by the Archbishop. The Primate subsequently preached a sermon. There was, finally, a celebration of the Holy Communion. In the afternoon the Mayor of St. Albans entertained the Archbishop and the Bishop, with Earl Brownlow, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, the Earl of Verulam, the Earl of Essex, Lord and Lady Selborne, and 200 other guests, at a luncheon party. The proceedings were altogether satisfactory and auspicious of prosperity for the new See of St. Albans.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most generally attractive section of the *Cornhill* this month is that devoted to "Erema"—most entertaining reading, but decidedly overdone. There are, however, a spirit and vitality about it which we miss in the companion novel, "Carita." "Lizzie's Bargain" is a clever specimen of the photographically accurate and minutely analytic delineation of ordinary life which has so long been in fashion. Mr. Alfred Austin's Breton ballad is a fair specimen of his style, too near prose to be quite entitled to the name of poetry, yet pleasing from its truth to nature and masculine vigour. "Crema and the Crucifix" is neither story nor poem, but material for both; the description of a crucifix in the writer's possession sheathing a concealed dagger, no bad emblem of Italian Ultramontanism. Mr. Symonds has blended with the account of his curiosity some very beautiful writing on the brick architecture of Lombardy. An essay on genius and vanity resolves itself into a disquisition on genius and conduct.

The most important paper in *Macmillan* is a very able vindication of the Mordecai of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda," from the pen of a co-religionist. Mr. Jacobs is perfectly correct in regarding Mordecai's enthusiastic patriotism and Deronda's acceptance of the creed of his ancestors as perfectly natural, and only requiring a moderate endowment of imaginative sympathy to comprehend. He does not, perhaps, allow sufficient weight to the fact that, on his own showing, Mordecai is neither a portrait from the life nor an ideal creation, but is depicted in a great measure after hearsay. Mr. Statham's criticism on the Grosvenor Gallery hits the blot of this interesting exhibition—the predominance of merely technical excellencies over the expression of mind and thought. "Merlin and Nimue," however, should have been mentioned as a conspicuous exception. Dr. Walter Perry contributes a thorough account of the German school system, with useful hints for the improvement of our own. The other articles are unimportant.

We have rarely seen a less interesting number of *Blackwood*, which is, indeed, destitute of any feature of attraction except the conclusion of "A Woman Hater," the continuation of "Pauline," and a lively Canadian sketch entitled "How I caught my first salmon." A review of recent African travel is fairly executed, but heavy; and we know precisely what the authors of the essays on the Eastern Question have got to say before they have begun to write.

Fraser's article on "The War in Asia" is more to the purpose, illustrating speculations respecting the future by the writer's personal experience of the past, and concluding with the useful suggestion that in certain contingencies a Sikh force might advantageously be dispatched to Bagdad. "Studies of Russian Literature" contains an interesting account of an authoress whose literary renown has been eclipsed by her glory as a sovereign—no less a person than Catherine the Second. It is not generally known that one of her plays is an adaptation of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and another professedly modelled after Shakspeare's style. "British Trade" deals with the commercial and financial prospects of Australia and New Zealand, and severely censures the financial administration of the latter colony. "The Probable Results of Disestablishment" is an ingenious dissuasive from the measure, indirectly suggesting, rather than enforcing, various injurious consequences by which it might probably be attended. "Italian Masks" is an agreeable account of the stock characters of Italian comedy.

The Laureate's sonnet to Victor Hugo, which ushers in the fourth number of *The Nineteenth Century*, is not unworthy either of the offeror or the recipient of its homage, though we ques-

tion the taste of alluding to the latter's supposed dislike to the country of the former. Mr. Froude's first paper on Thomas à Becket is merely introductory, but is evidently to lead up to a scathing indictment of this very questionable saint. We should have thought it impossible for so lucid a writer as Mr. F. Harrison to have composed eleven pages on the future life, from which no mortal can conjecture whether he believes in it or not. The constancy with which the point eludes him, or he it, becomes at last perfectly comical. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's memorandum on the condition of Turkey thirteen years ago would have been a valuable state paper if published when originally written. More practical interest attaches to Mr. Edward Dicey's bold but statesman-like and well considered proposal for the occupation of Egypt by England. Mr. Edgar Bowring's account of the doings of the Exhibition Commissioners with their South Kensington property may be variously regarded as a vindication at the expense of the Horticultural Society, or a signal of distress on behalf of that unlucky institution. Few, we think, will regret that the National Gallery and the learned societies should have escaped the destiny which the Commissioners intended for them. Mr. Mackonochie, in the name of the Ritualistic party, frankly adheres to the programme of ecclesiastical disestablishment. He seems to be under the impression that the Church would retire from State connection as a whole, instead of breaking up into fragments, of which his own would be the least influential.

Mr. Mackonochie might learn something from Mr. Crosskey, who, treating of the same subject in the *Fortnightly Review*, seriously considers the probability of a portion of the disestablished body adopting a congregational form of government. Mr. Crosskey also indicates the rock on which all schemes for disestablishment must be shipwrecked for a long time to come—the disposal of the parish churches. His proposal to take them from the Episcopalian body is utterly impracticable, while nothing less will be accepted by Dissenters. Come, we know, proposed to repress scientific research by forbidding discoveries to be made without leave from himself or his representatives. One of the latter, Dr. Bridges, would attain the same end by discouraging that thirst for a satisfactory theory of the universe which—doomed perhaps to be ever disappointed—is, nevertheless, the most potent incentive to research and discovery. Mr. Arnold's brief paper on George Sand is disappointing as a literary criticism, but embodies a generous recognition of her moral influences. The controversy between Mr. McLennan and Mr. Herbert Spencer on "endogamous and exogamous" marriages can only be appreciated by a specialist, except in so far as concerns the advantage in point of temper, which is very evidently with the former. We cannot escape from an impression of having previously seen the extract from the late Mr. Nassau Senior's Egyptian journal in print.

The *Contemporary* commences an instructive but not brilliant number by an article on the opium trade, from the pen of Mr. Justice Fry. Every word is indisputable; but, when all is said, the question remains unanswered whether the needy millions of India ought to be, or can be, taxed to an enormous amount in the cause of Chinese sobriety. Mr. Freeman is very angry with the concoctors of ancient pedigrees for modern upstarts, a race at whom, as well as at their customers, the rest of the world is usually content to laugh. Professor Dowden writes ably on the French Revolution and Literature; Major Osborn has much worth knowing to tell on Mohammedan law; but perhaps the most valuable contribution to the number is Mr. J. M. Stuart's exposition of the motives of the supporters of the Italian Clerical Abuses Bill.

The centre of interest in the *Gentleman's Magazine* continues to be Mr. McCarthy's "Miss Misanthrope," and the centre of interest in *Miss Misanthrope* the merciless but salutary derision of the affectations of minor poetical and artistic cliques. There is much curious learning in Mr. Mew's paper on early Italian novels; Mr. Sala's "Grand Turk at Home" evinces his usual graphic power; and scientific subjects are ably popularised by Dr. Wilson and Mr. Proctor.

The *North American Review* has a very interesting review of recent African travel from the pen of a distinguished traveller, Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who severely censures Mr. Stanley for trying to obscure or appropriate the discoveries of former explorers, and predicts that persistence in this course will ruin his reputation. The veteran Bryant's essay on Cowley is interesting as the judgment of a poet upon a poet. Mr. Karl Blind's paper on European diplomacy is a seasonable warning to the American people against indiscriminate Russian sympathies; and "Soul and Substance" is an ingenious argument in favour of the corporeality of the spiritual essence. A very short essay on the American Constitution, by Senator Morton, advocates the direct election of the President by the people; and is amusingly associated with an ingenious satire on the superstitious reverence of the Americans for their Constitution, ascribed to an imaginary Japanese traveller. Out of sixteen contemporary works briefly criticised, it is noteworthy that only two are American.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a remarkably interesting essay on the translations of Mr. Edward Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald's version of Omar Khayyam has won him fame, but few are aware of his merits as the translator, or rather the paraphraser, of Calderon and Aeschylus. A second article on South Carolina society graphically sketches the dislocation consequent on the uneasy relations of its white and coloured constituents. There seems no adequate remedy except an extensive immigration from the North, which must take place sooner or later. Wendell Holmes and Bayard Taylor contribute poems in their characteristic styles; and there is a sad but beautiful piece of verse, entitled "Rose Daniels," from the pen of Marian Douglas.

Mr. James Payn's Chinese story provides amusing reading for the readers of *Belgravia*, and Mrs. Linton's fiction is not an unfavourable specimen of her later style. The most remarkable of the miscellaneous contributions is an essay on the purpose of the Pyramids by Mr. Proctor, who contends that it was astrological. He entirely fails to show, however, in what manner the erection of a pyramid could facilitate the calculation of a nativity. "Proud Maisie" continues to constitute the main attraction of *London Society*, and *Tinsley*, as usual, is fairly interesting without special features.

We have further to acknowledge Good Words, The Victoria Magazine, Golden Hours, Cassell's Magazine, All the Year Round, Dublin University, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Charing-Cross Magazine, No. 1 of the Island Quarterly (an Isle of Wight publication), Leisure Hour, Weekly Welcome, Day of Rest, Science Gossip, Poet's Magazine, Foreign Church Chronicle, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Garden, and Argonaut.

We have just received a copy of No. 6 of the *Melbourne Review*, which contains some good solid reading. Among the articles are—On Property in Land, by Professor Pearson; Biblical Inspiration, by the Rev. W. H. Wollaston; the Temperature of Acute Disease, by Dr. Balls-Headley; Phases of London Life—No. 1, Christie and Manson's, by the Hon.

A. Michie, Q.C.; the Origin of Language; the Incidence of Taxation and the Expenditure of Public Money, by R. Savage; Should not the Melbourne University be Removed? by Professor H. A. Strong; and Science Gleanings.

The unusual pretension accompanying the issue of the *Cheveley Novels* (Blackwood), two parts of the first of which, *A Modern Minister*, now lie before us, of itself sufficiently indicates that we have not to do with a new writer. We have no great difficulty in conjecturing the authorship, but for fear of indiscretion will content ourselves with observing that the novel, so far as it has proceeded, is distinguished by all the vigour of style and fertility of invention to be anticipated under the circumstances, accompanied with a hardness, boisterousness, and melodramatic exaggeration disintitling it to rank as a serious work of art.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DAVY'S CHEMICAL DISCOVERIES.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., began his third and concluding lecture on Tuesday, the 5th inst., with an interesting experiment showing how inflammable globules of the alkaline metals, potassium and sodium, may be produced from their fused salts at a red heat by a voltaic current; and he then explained the methods by which Davy demonstrated that these are really elementary metals and not compounds of hydrogen, as supposed by Gay-Lussac and other chemists. Davy next attacked the volatile alkali ammonia with his powerful battery. He formed an amalgam of ammonium and mercury, and tried in vain to isolate a metal from it; and the substance is now regarded as a metallic froth. He was mainly opposed by the inherent experimental difficulty of proving the distinct atomic relations in the composition of ammonia itself. Professor Dewar next explained the elegant process, simple yet recondite, invented by Davy to prevent the corrosion of the copper sheathing of ships, by placing on the copper pieces of zinc, tin, iron, or some other metal; a method which failed through secondary causes. He then described what he termed the culminating point of Davy's researches, which completely revolutionised the chemical science of the time, in that, after having succeeded in producing new metals by the decomposition of bodies hitherto supposed to be elements, he now demonstrated the elementary character of a body always considered to be a compound. He proved that there is no oxygen in the oxy muriatic gas discovered by Scheele, and, from its greenish colour, named it "chlorine," as a new element. Professor Dewar stated that there are compounds of chlorine and oxygen, but their properties differ from those of their constituents; and, by the action of a beam of electric light, he caused the explosion of a mixture of hydrogen and chlorine with the evolution of light and heat. Davy, he said, was the first to define strictly an element to be a body which cannot, by any mode of treatment, be made to yield up any other body; but, up to the close of his career, he maintained that we can only regard metals, or any other bodies, to be elements so long as they cannot be decomposed. He concluded with a warm eulogium of the great philosopher.

LISZT AND HIS COMPOSITIONS.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther began his lecture on Thursday, the 7th inst., by saying that Liszt, even more than Chopin, was the representative of the last stage to which the technique of pianoforte playing can be carried. He warmly controverted the charge of charlatanism brought against Liszt, who, in his wonderful effects, made use of the enormous improvements in his instrument; for since the beginning of the present century the pianoforte has been really transformed in relation to the quantity and quality of sound, its entire mechanism, and the method of its treatment. Liszt was born on Oct. 22, 1811, near Pesth, in Hungary. He began to play in 1817, and made amazing progress. He studied earnestly under Czerny, at Vienna, and soon astonished composers by playing at sight their most difficult pieces. In 1822 he gave a concert, at the close of which he was embraced by Beethoven. After appearing in 1823 as a phenomenon in Paris and London, he settled as a teacher in Paris in 1826, receiving lessons in counterpoint from Reicha. In 1831 the appearance of the great violinist Paganini gave him the impulse which ended in his own supremacy as a pianoforte-player. He then determined to do for his own instrument what Paganini did for the violin. For this purpose he retired from public life for five years, and when he reappeared it was as the mature master, before whose transcendent execution all rivals vanished. From 1836 to 1848 he travelled from one end of Europe to the other, being everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. In 1848 he gave up playing in public, and settled at Weimar as conductor of the Court Theatre, teaching and composing; and since 1868, when he joined a religious order, he has resided occasionally at Rome and Weimar, and also at Pesth, where he is chief of the National Hungarian School for Music. In the latter part of the lecture Mr. Dannreuther commented on the changes in the mode of playing introduced by Liszt, especially in the treatment of the key-board, in the position of the hand and arm, whereby their available mechanical power is enormously increased, in the ingenious use of the pedals, and in the production of full rich chords by placing their component notes in acoustically favourable positions. His telling effects of sonority are now the common property of pianists. After remarking on the great variety and originality of Liszt's compositions, Mr. Dannreuther selected the "Rhapsodies Hongroises" as perhaps the best representative of the composer himself and his treatment of his instrument. The illustrations, which included "Les Préludes" for two pianofortes, played by Mr. Dannreuther and Mr. Walter Bache, were rendered with full justice to their melodious sweetness and grace, mingled with magnificent telling harmonies.

PUTREFACTIVE AND INFECTIVE GERMS.

Professor Tyndall, in his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 8th inst., the last of the season, gave an account of his studies and experiments, in continuation of those described on Jan. 19 last, of which a notice was given in our Number for Jan. 27, page 91. Having found that his boiled infusions of various animal and vegetable substances remained free from minute putrefactive organisms in the pure atmosphere of Kew, he tried if a similar result could be obtained in a shed which he caused to be erected on the roof of the Royal Institution. The experiments were unsuccessful, till his assistants wore clothes free from the bacterial germs which existed in the air of the laboratory. They previously resembled the cowherds who spread cattle disease. His infusions then remained pellucid, with no trace of bacterial life. Having projected in the beam of the electric lamp the dust from some old hay, he said that in it existed germs which would cause a perfectly sterilised infusion in twenty hours to swarm with putrefactive organisms, and which might be the contagion of hay fever. How would these germs act in the wards of an hospital? How would they affect the wounds and sores of living men? Might they not also cause serious loss in food-preserving establishments? He next noticed the difference in the behaviour of the germs and their offspring, and described experiments which showed that, while

desiccated indurated germs retain their vitality after from five to eight hours' boiling, the plastic sensitive adult organisms may be destroyed after a few minutes' boiling, and in some cases by heat under the boiling point. In all known organisms there exists a period of incubation, and if the infusions are boiled at successive stages eventually the last living germ will disappear. The Professor then described a series of experiments which showed the striking analogy between the vital action of the highest and the lowest organisms. The privation or excess of oxygen kills these bacteria as well as ourselves. The living scum on the top of an infusion will greedily consume all the oxygen in the air above it, and the water beneath will be as pellucid as if distilled; and infusions of beef and mutton which had been subjected for many weeks to a pressure of ten atmospheres of oxygen were shown to remain sweet and transparent, without a trace of life. After alluding to M. Paul Bert's experiments on this subject, Dr. Tyndall concluded by saying that the results of eight months' labour led him inexorably to the conclusion that no evidence exists for the transformation of the non-living into the living; and that, in the lowest as in the highest of organised creatures, the method of nature is that life shall be the issue of antecedent life.

THE DISCOVERIES AT MYCENÆ.

Mr. Charles T. Newton, C.B., in beginning his second lecture on Saturday, the 9th inst., adverted to his assumption that the fortifications of Mycenæ, the Lions' Gate, and the Treasuries (or rather tombs) were not built later than the fall of the Atride dynasty. For an adequate account of the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann he referred his audience to that gentleman's forthcoming work. He then commented on the antiquities obtained from the tombs, some of gold, being cups, ornaments of weapons, and personal decorations; others in silver, bronze, ivory, wood, and fictile ware. The fashion of all is very rude, the metal being hammered out in the manner termed by the Greeks "sphyraton," their subject-matters being symbols, derived from the lower forms of animal life, a few only being mythologised—one figure may probably be the Phœnician Aphrodite. The execution of the art is feeble, like the work of a child, and ruder than the earliest known Greek art. This was illustrated by reference to diagrams of very early jewellery from Camirus. To the opinion that these relics were Byzantine Mr. Newton did not agree, and pointed out resemblances between them and specimens found at Ialysus, in Rhodes. After fully considering the evidence as to the antiquity of both, he expressed his opinion that if the local tradition preserved by Pausanias as to the five tombs of Agamemnon and his companions was grounded on any real event, and if, again, the reign of Orestes was, as computed by ancient chronologists, 1120 B.C., or even earlier, which he could not guarantee, then there was nothing in the relics themselves to make so remote a date impossible. They remarkably illustrate the descriptions given by Homer, who, however, probably lived when art was more advanced. In conclusion, Mr. Newton strongly recommended Dr. Schliemann to continue his excavations at Hissarlik, and to explore the tumuli in the plain of Troy and those near Sardis.

With this lecture the Royal Institution season was closed.

The sitting of the Royal Geographical Society last Monday evening was mainly occupied with the reading of a paper, written by Bishop Crowther, entitled "Journeys up the Niger, and Notes on the Neighbouring Countries." The paper was read by Mr. Hutchinson. The river was described as being of noble character and great extent; the land, except in the neighbourhood of the delta, as fine and fertile; and the inhabitants of the surrounding country as being civilised, industrious, and of good physical type as to strength and stature. During a journey of 700 miles Bishop Crowther had encountered thirteen different dialects, but the Houssa was a general medium of communication. A native had told him that a competent knowledge of Houssa would carry the pilgrim from London to Mecca. He had everywhere ascertained that a friendly feeling towards the English prevailed amongst the natives. The reading having terminated, Bishop Crowther said a few words, in the course of which he gave the Mohammedan conquerors of Central Africa credit for having as much as possible suppressed pagan worship and human sacrifices. Their main object, however, was to make slaves, not proselytes; and therefore they could not enter for a moment into competition with the Christian missionaries, of whose labours he gave a brief description. A short discussion ensued. Mr. Hutchinson announced that it was the intention of the Church Missionary Society to promote the construction of a steamer in which Bishop Crowther could renew and extend his explorations.

Madame Schliemann read a paper before the Royal Archaeological Institute yesterday week, in which she discussed the greatness and beauty of Greek life, its dependence on the meteorological and other phenomena of the country, and the causes of its decline. She adverted to the discoveries of her husband and herself at Troy and at Mycenæ, and paid a warm tribute to the sympathy and interest shown by the English nation in the progress of Greek independence. Some brief remarks were made by Dr. Schliemann and Lord Talbot de Malahide (the chairman), and Mr. Gladstone was among the speakers. He expressed his preference for the current Greek pronunciation of academical England as against the modern pronunciation of the ancient language.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Royal Institute of British Architects took place on Monday evening in the rooms of the institute, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, under the presidency of Professor Donaldson. After some preliminary business had been duly disposed of, the chairman presented Mr. Charles Barry, F.S.A., with the "Royal Gold Medal." In so doing he expressed the satisfaction it gave him to be able to present such a distinguished artist as Mr. Charles Barry, whose family had long been honourably associated with the profession, with the "Royal Gold Medal." The "Soane Medallion" was presented to Mr. William Scott; prizes being awarded to Mr. J. L. Ball, Mr. W. G. Scott, Mr. H. Stannus, and others. At the conclusion of the distribution Professor Donaldson read a communication from M. Lysandros Kaftangioglou respecting the recent excavations at Mycenæ. Sir Gilbert Scott also contributed a paper in reply to a paper lately read at the institute by Mr. Stevenson on Architectural Restoration: Its Principles and Practice. A short discussion ensued.

A two days' discussion was brought to a close on Tuesday, at the United Service Institution, upon a suggestive paper by Mr. Scott Russell on the development of our modern war fleet.

Mr. J. Boss writes to the *Times* to announce the first ascent of the Wetterhorn this year. It was made on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Edward Frederic Cavalier, an Englishman. He started on the previous day, with two guides, from Grindelwald. They slept on the roof of the club hut on the Glockstein, which they still found filled with ice and snow. On the 8th they reached the top of the Wetterhorn at about half-past seven in the morning, and returned safe and sound to Grindelwald at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Brief comment will suffice in recording the performances given at this establishment since our last week's notice, these having been repetitions of well-known operas, mostly with familiar casts. This week opened with "La Favorita," followed on Tuesday by the second performance this season of "Aida," "Tannhäuser" having been given again on Wednesday and "Martha" (as announced) on Thursday. For yesterday (Friday) "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was promised, with Madame Adelina Patti as Rosina, for the first time this year. To-night (Saturday) is to take place one of the special events of the season, the production of "Il Vascello Fantasma," an Italian version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Since our last notice Mdlle. Chiomi has appeared for the second time as Lucia in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and met with enhanced success.

"Faust" was repeated on the following evening, and "La Figlia del Reggimento" on Saturday, with Mdlle. Mila Rodani again as Maria. Signor Carrion, a recent débutant, was the Tonio; and the cast was otherwise the same as that lately noticed. The opera was followed by a new ballet entitled "Les Nymphes de la Forêt," invented and arranged by Madame Katti Lanner, and including some clever dancing by that lady, and some pleasing grouping of the juvenile dancers, Mdlles. Marie Muller, Luna, Anna, and Scotti.

Herr Wachtel made his first appearance here on Tuesday as Manrico in "Il Trovatore," in which part he was first heard in England, at the Royal Italian Opera, some years ago. Again, as then, he produced a marked impression by the resonant quality of his voice, and his effective declamation. He was enthusiastically encored in the aria "Ah! si ben mio," and in the solo "Di quella pira" the high chest C was more than once produced. The success of the singer was decided. Signor Galassi was the Count di Luna, the cast of the opera otherwise having been the same as recently.

On Thursday Rossini's "Otello" was to be given with a very powerful cast, including the Desdemona of Madame Nilsson, the Iago of M. Faure, and the Otello of Signor Tamberlik, his first appearance here. Of this performance we must speak next week.

Handel's "Hercules" was given at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Henry Leslie, yesterday (Friday) week. The work was composed in 1774, and first performed, under Handel's direction, in 1775. It has been revived at Berlin and Düsseldorf, under the superintendence of Herr Joachim; but in London (the place of its original production) it had been consigned to obscurity until rescued by Mr. Leslie. It contains rather an undue preponderance of pieces for solo voices over choral writing, in which latter lay Handel's greatest strength. The few movements of this class are impressed with the genius and power of the composer, particularly the choruses "Let none despair" and "Crown with festal pomp the day." The latter was encored. The solo music assigned to the characters of Dejanira, Iole, Lichas, Hyllus, the Priest of Jupiter, and Hercules, was sung, respectively, by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Robertson, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Santley. In these portions of the work the most effective features were Dejanira's air, "The world when day's career," Iole's song, "How blest the maid," those for Lichas, "The smiling hours" and "As stars that rise," Hyllus's solo, "Where congeal'd the northern streams," and Hercules' airs, "Alcides' name" and "O Jove! what land is this?" The performance was altogether of a high order, the chorists having consisted of members of the Guild of Amateur Musicians and Mr. Leslie's Choir, and the orchestra of many eminent instrumentalists. Mr. Leslie conducted, and Mr. Calcott and Mr. Ward were, respectively, pianoforte accompanist and organist.

The twenty-sixth season of the New Philharmonic concerts closed on Saturday afternoon last with the fifth of the series. The programme was of very strong interest, particularly in the instrumental portion, which comprised Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, the march from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," Joachim Raff's violin concerto in B minor (op. 161), finely played by Herr Leopold Auer; Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's Concertstück for pianoforte (op. 113), brilliantly executed by Mr. Alfred Jaell (his first appearance this season), and Reinecke's duet for two pianos on themes from Schumann's "Manfred" music, in which Mr. Jaell was associated with Mdlle. Debillmont. Vocal pieces were effectively rendered by Madame von Sadler-Grün (one of the principal singers of last year's Bayreuth Festival); and Miss Eléne Webster (of the London Academy of Music), who made a highly successful first appearance on the occasion. The office of conductor was divided, as usual, between Dr. Wyld and Mr. Ganz. The fine orchestra, led by M. Pollitzer, has again been a special feature at these concerts.

The eighth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday afternoon, when the orchestral performances consisted of Mozart's symphony in E flat, Beethoven's overture to "Coriolan," and Weber's to "Euryanthe." Viotti's violin concerto in A minor and Weber's "Concertstück" for pianoforte were finely played, respectively, by Madame Norman-Néruda and Mdlle. Mehlig. Madame Trebelli and Mr. E. Lloyd were the vocalists.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert, which took place at the Floral Hall on Monday afternoon, was of similar attractiveness to those of preceding years. The admirable performances of Madame Adelina Patti and Mdlle. Albani were special features in a varied programme that also comprised much besides that was highly interesting, familiar as the selection was. Mdlles. Thalberg, Bianchi, Smerschi, and Synnerberg, Signori Nicolini and Marini, M. Capoul, M. Maurel, Signori Pandolfini, Caracini, Capponi, and Scolara, and the chorists of the Royal Italian Opera also contributed to the vocal performances. Mr. Kuhe and Herr Wilhelmj played some effective solos on their respective instruments, pianoforte and violin.

That accomplished young pianist Miss Emma Barnett gave a pianoforte recital at St. George's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme consisted of a long and varied selection of pieces in the classical and romantic styles.

The miscellaneous concerts of this week comprised those of Mr. Gerard Coventry (vocalist), at Langham Hall, on Wednesday afternoon; of Mr. J. Greenhill (vocalist), at the Royal Academy Concert-Room, on Wednesday evening; and a concert on Friday evening, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.

The first Alexandra Palace Saturday concert of the season took place last week. The programme included Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, Sterndale Bennett's "Naiades" overture, and vocal music by Madame Blanche Cole, Miss Cummings, Madame De Valence, Mr. E. Lloyd, and the Alexandra Palace Choir, under the direction of Mr. H. Weist Hill. Operas in English are still being given at this establishment, under the management of Mr. G. Perren. "Il Trovatore" was announced for Thursday, with Madame Arabella Smyth as Leonora and Mr. Perren as Manrico; and "La

Sonnambula" for to-day (Saturday), with Madame Rose Hersée as Amina and Mr. Perren as Elvino.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Theatre continue to be carried on with enterprise and success, and are attracting good audiences. Wednesday's programme comprised a selection from Wagner.

A grand concert is to be given this (Saturday) afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall, the programme comprising performances by some of the principal vocalists of Her Majesty's Theatre and the fine orchestra of that establishment.

Sir J. Benedict's annual concert is to take place in the Floral Hall on Monday next, and will include performances by the great singers of Mr. Gye's establishment.

Yesterday (Friday) week a meeting was held at the Royal Academy of Music, Hanover-square, in furtherance of the project of erecting a permanent college in which young pupils may be trained in the sol-fa system. The college has been incorporated since 1875, and a site for the necessary buildings has been obtained at Plaistow, in Essex. The object of the meeting was to open subscription-lists to meet the necessary expenses. The chair was taken by the Rev. John Rogers, M.A. In the course of the evening a class of infants and a choir of boys gave creditable illustrations of the sol-fa method, and glees and part-songs by men's voices were given under the direction of Mr. Proudman. The secretary read an outline history of the rise and progress of the sol-fa system through the persevering exertions of Mr. Curwen, there being now 5000 teachers in the United Kingdom; and the chairman testified, from long experience, to the value of the method.

THEATRES.

The German-Reed entertainment has undergone a slight change. A new first part has been provided, written by Mr. Arthur Law, who besides sustains one of the characters, and is supplied with music by Mr. King Hall. The title of the new piece is "A Happy Bungalow." The principal rôle is supported by Miss Fanny Holland, as Ethel Newbound, recently married, and just arrived from England in India. The part sustained by the author is that of Jack Newbound, the young lady's husband. The happiness of the bungalow is complete. But Mr. Alfred Reed enters as Madra (Bhoy), with the contents of the letter-bag, which threaten the new-married couple with a visit from the lady's aunt, Lady Currie (Mrs. German Reed). Mrs. Newbound is delighted; but Mr. Newbound is fain to get help from a friend, Tom Standbye (Mr. Corney Grain), who promises to get rid of the intruder in a day or two, provided he is permitted to manage the matter. Lady Currie is a character, devoted to a dead husband, and easily falls a prey to Jack's inventions. She soon finds she is in the way, whether as the object of Jack's extravagant affection, or that of the husband's, is not very clear. Accordingly, she determines to compromise matters. Instead of living with them she will live near them, and occasionally look in for a cosy cup of tea. The lyric portion of the little drama is more than usually animated. One song ("The Golden Dream") by Miss Holland is delicious, and will secure the popularity of the new piece. A duet, also, between Mr. Alfred Reed and Miss Leonora Braham, as Ayah, a fellow-servant, commanded an encore. It represented a rough and ready Indian courtship between two well-to-do domestics, who cunningly understand their mutual interests, and wisely determine on an instant union. With such attractions, "A Happy Bungalow" will speedily achieve popularity.

A performance is announced to take place at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday next for the benefit of Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney, whose services to literature and the drama thoroughly deserve this recognition. "The School for Scandal" and "The Waterman" are to be performed. Lady Teazle will be played by Miss Ellen Terry, and Tom Tug by Mr. Sims Reeves. Mr. Neville, Mr. Clayton, Mrs. A. Stirling, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Mr. Santley will give their services on this occasion. It is to be hoped that a full house will be present on the morning of June 20.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Co. have furnished a new attraction to their Egyptian Hall exhibition, by adding an automaton called Zoe, which now, in conjunction with Psycho, takes part in the entertainment. Zoe is a distinct figure, but she registers what Psycho does, and ultimately produces a drawing, which turns out to be a portrait of Mr. Gladstone. The combined efforts thus secured will probably secure the popularity of the new "android." Such is the name bestowed on the invention by its author.

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

The London division of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers attended Divine service on Sunday at Westminster Abbey. The corps, numbering about 180 of all ranks, paraded upon the Thames Embankment at half past nine, under the command of Lieutenant Lord Ashley, Lieutenant Brassey, M.P., and the whole of the officers. Marching off in fours, the corps were met at the door of the abbey by Dean Stanley, and proceeded to take up places reserved for them in the centre of the nave. The Dean preached the sermon, taking for his text Judges v. 1, 2. He spoke of the value of freedom and independence—first, of our country; secondly, of the Church; and, thirdly, of the human soul. The nation which lost its freedom lost half its virtue, and in losing its independence lost half its chance of serving God and mankind. Freedom was, however, only worth having in proportion as it helped us to do our duty. Our country was chiefly dear to us because it was in itself worth serving. And the freedom of the individual soul was what most concerned us all. There were few but must at some time have felt that they were slaves to some evil feeling. To get rid of bad habits and turn over the new leaf had often been found good to go to sea, in which could be buried our evil passions. There was nothing better in the world than a good sailor; and we might recall with pride such names as Collingwood, Franklin, Parry, and Goodenough. He exhorted his hearers, then, to go forth to serve their country in all purity of mind, returning better citizens and better Christians, with harder frames, stronger minds, and higher characters. Might God bless them going out and coming home from that time forth and for evermore! After the service the parade was dismissed. We give an illustration of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers marching into Westminster Abbey.

The sixtieth annual dinner in aid of the German Society of Benevolence was held on Tuesday evening at the Crystal Palace. His Excellency Count Beust occupied the chair, Count Münster being also present. The subscriptions amounted to £457, including £50 from the Emperor of Austria, £50 from the Emperor of Germany, and a like sum from Count Beust. Count Münster on the same day laid the foundation-stone of a German school, in connection with the German Lutheran church in little Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, intended for the benefit of the German population in the east of London.



THE ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS ON THEIR WAY TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON SUNDAY LAST.

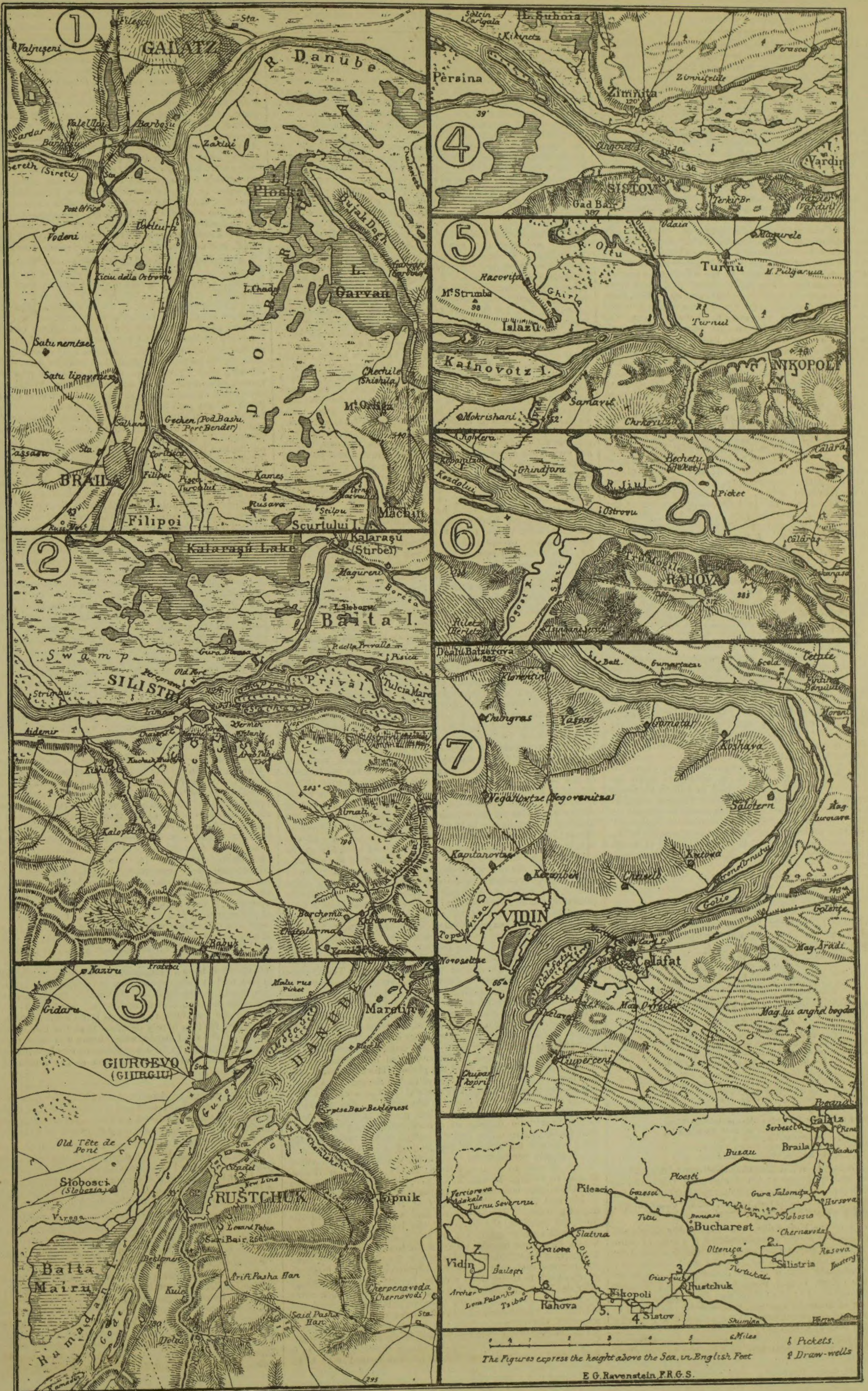


THE JAPANESE IRONCLAD FOO-SOO.
(SEE PAGE 563.)



SALUT AUX BLESSÉS. BY EDOUARD DETAILLE.

FROM THE PICTURE IN THE PARIS SALON.



THE WAR MAPS SHOWING THE SITUATION OF TOWNS AND FORTRESSES ON THE DANUBE.

NEW BOOKS.

ORIENTAL.

The Syndics of the University Press, Cambridge, perform a peculiarly appropriate function as often as they publish such stately, scholarly, instructive, and useful books as *The Poetical Works of Behá Ed-Din Zoheir*, to be obtained at the Cambridge Warehouse, in Paternoster-row, or of Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co., at Cambridge, and edited, with a metrical translation, notes, and introduction, by E. H. Palmer, M.A., Lord Almoner's Reader and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. To students of the Arabic language the translation, if it be as accurate as the learned translator with good reason believes it to be, cannot fail to be of great service; and to others, though their number unfortunately is likely to be small, it will no doubt be an object of interest as well as of curiosity. Not many English readers, not more, perhaps, than could be counted upon the fingers of both hands, have so much as heard that there ever was any poet named Zoheir; and even fewer are aware that he wrote poems, or verses, remarkable for their "easy and graceful language," and for the "freshness and originality of the thoughts," and still more remarkable, when his religion and the age at which he lived are taken into consideration, for characteristics which remind us rather "of an English courtier of the seventeenth century than of a Mohammedan of the Middle Ages," and which recall the spirit and manner of our own genial Herrick. Who, then, somebody may ask, was this Zoheir, and when did he live, and what was the style of his muse? Zoheir, hight "of Egypt," was born, according to his own account, both at Mecca and at another place, in the neighbourhood of Mecca, which, in words familiar to learners of Euclid, is impossible; but in or near Mecca he was born, A.D. 1186, and he died, having fallen a victim to an epidemic, at Cairo, A.D. 1258. He was surnamed Behá Ed Din, or Splendour of Religion, and is described as the Secretary, so called, presumably, from the office he filled at the Court of his friend and patron El Melek es Salih, who was the third Sultan of the dynasty founded by the great Saladin. Zoheir is said to have been "one of the most accomplished men of his time, and not only the best writer of prose and verse, but the best calligraphist." It is not irrelevant here to mention that Saladin was "a rigid adherent of the Sunni sect; and his first act, on assuming the independent sovereignty, was to obliterate every vestige of the Fatemite heresy." And Saladin's successors pursued the same policy. This is the explanation given of the ridicule into which Zoheir delights in turning "rites and observances which half a century before were part and parcel of the religion of the State." It is suggested that "the levity with which Zoheir treats themes usually regarded with extreme reverence by Mohammedans must be attributed to his antipathy to the Ishmaelite heresy, rather than to a want of respect for El Islam itself. The texts and passages of the Corán which he turns into jest are not those which involve any of the broader principles of Monotheism, but rather those which were supposed to shadow forth prophetically the advent of Mehdi, the Mohammedan Messiah, and upon which so many impostors and enthusiasts have down to the present day founded their claims to a Divine mission." Whether the apology suggested be sufficient excuse for the frequency and the evident zest with which Zoheir—who seems to have been what is called a jolly dog—adopts for his theme the decidedly secular subjects of love and wine, must be left to be determined by "true believers," who will be the best judges of how far the "Splendour of Religion" might go without offence. And now, perhaps, a reader may say, Sing us one of the songs of Zoheir, and show us what his muse was like. Without using so uncomplimentary a phrase as that of throwing pearls before swine, one may nevertheless be pardoned for pleading that to quote his effusions in the original Arabic, even if it were conveniently at hand, would be simply to mock the majority of readers; and so recourse shall be had to Professor Palmer's translation, though the Professor himself acknowledges—what, indeed, was inevitable—that even he cannot do justice to the outpourings of the "Splendour of Religion." Here is a specimen of the way in which Zoheir, writing in the thirteenth century, dealt with "that peculiar trifling of words and sentiments of which the English poets of the Restoration were so fond":—

I melt away when'er I hear
The liquid sweetness of her voice;
My heart will flutter when she's near—
Nor need it very strange appear
To dance when we rejoice!

Where, of course, the flutter of the heart is supposed to be the dance of joy. And "to the hackneyed hyperbole of dying for love" he gives the following turn:—

Oh! torture not my life in vain,
But take it once for all away,
Nor cause me thus with constant pain
To die and come to life again
A thousand times a day!

How he appreciated Nature and her beauties may be inferred from the following lines:—

I took by pleasure in a garden bright—
Ah! that our happiest hours so quickly pass;
That time should be so rapid in its flight!
Therein my soul accomplished its delight,
And life was fresher than the green young grass.
There cloud-drops trickle through the warm still air,
The rain-born firstlings of the summer skies;
Full oft I stroll in early morning there
When, like a pearl upon a bosom fair,
The glistening dew-drop on the sapling lies.
There the young flowerets with sweet perfume blow,
There feathery palms their pendent clusters hold,
Like foxes' brushes waving to and fro;
There every evening comes the after-glow,
Tipping the leaflets with its liquid gold.

It should be borne in mind also that the "constant allusions to the history and traditions of the Arabs make the Diván of El Behá Zoheir particularly valuable as a repository of Oriental learning." Diván, he it observed, means, among other things, a collection of poems.

The syndics of the University Press, Cambridge, displayed a very enlightened liberality in undertaking the cost of publishing the *History of Nepal*, translated from the Parbatijā by Munshi Shew Shunker Singh and Pandit Shri Gunānand; with an introductory sketch of the country and people of Nepal, by the editor, Daniel Wright, M.A., M.D.; a work which is to be obtained at the Cambridge Warehouse, Paternoster-row, or of Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co., Cambridge. The book is of stately proportions, as far as size is concerned; and there are several coloured illustrations, occupying sometimes a whole page and sometimes as much as two pages of space. Peculiar interest will just now be felt in the plate which adorns the frontispiece, presenting a full-length portrait of the late Sir Jung Bahadur. The editor speaks a little slightly of the illustrations, simply remarking that "the portraits are from photographs taken by a friend;" and that the others, which are copies of drawings made for him by a native of Nepal, are "not of much value as works of art," though "they convey a very fair idea of the places and objects represented." He will probably be considered by the majority of those who examine his book to have underrated

rather than overrated the merits of his native assistants. The history proper is preceded by an introduction contributed by the editor. This introduction fills five chapters, or seventy-five pages, and forms an excellent preliminary exercise, giving the reader an opportunity of taking a rapid, preparatory glance at the physical features noticeable in the valley of Nepal, at the population of the country in all its varieties of race, at the occupations of the people, at the establishment of intercourse between the British and the Nepalese, and at the aspect of political matters in Nepal in these latter days. The history proper, translated from the original manuscript, will, no doubt, appear extremely meagre to readers accustomed to the voluminous histories of European countries: it fills but twelve chapters, occupying little more than two hundred pages. It starts from the mythological period, extending through a series of ages, during some of which men lived, or are supposed to have lived, so many years that, in comparison with them, Methuselah may be said to have been cut off in his youth; from 10,000 to 5000 years were considered the average duration of life for a healthy man. After this we arrive at the date of less long-lived races, when Nē Muni, who gave its name of Nepal to the country, appeared upon the scene and installed as King of the whole region a certain cowherd's son, whose dynasty, called the Gupta dynasty, "reigned through eight generations, extending over 521 years." Dynasty then succeeds and supercedes dynasty, until we come to the time of the Gōrkālī Rājās, the line to which the present reigning Monarch is understood to belong. Of his father it is related that he "repaired the umbrella of Pashu-pati-nātha;" but, notwithstanding that pious work, he is believed to have been deposed in 1847, leaving his throne to be ascended by his son. It would be sheer affectation to pretend that the history is as fascinating to read as the late Lord Macaulay might have made it, for it is, in fact, little more than a bare enumeration of various incidents and various names, which are, both of them, not only unfamiliar but totally uninteresting to the great majority of Englishmen; nevertheless, it is likely to be of great value to the student, and it contains, interspersed here and there, such simple, natural, artless little touches, revealing at a glimpse all kinds of quaint habits, manners, customs, beliefs, and superstitions, as are certainly more amusing and probably more impressive and instructive than the most elaborate and most ornate of critical expositions. The Nepalese appear to have a very singular and original view of the lightning-conductor; for, according to the editor, the carving on many temples and powahs, and sometimes even on private houses, contains most obscene groups of figures; and he has not been "able to get any reason assigned for this filthy custom, except that such figures are supposed to protect the buildings from being struck by lightning." In an appendix there will be found some lists of Nepalese musical instruments, agricultural implements, coinage, and weights and measures, together with an explanation of their measurement of time, a vocabulary, some specimens (translated) of native songs, and other more or less interesting and useful accessories.

Excellent is the aim of *Seonee; or, Camp Life on the Satpura Range*, by Robert Armitage Sterndale, F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low and Co.), and pretty satisfactory reasons are given for the somewhat unusual course of sinking the first person in a narrative of personal adventure, and attributing the sayings and doings to a gentleman belonging to the family of the famous but purely fictitious Mrs. Harris. The "aim throughout has been to inculcate a love for nature, and to make secondary to it the mere destroying of wild beasts." The chief reason, whatever may be thought of its weight, for the self-obliteration appears to have been a laudable desire to avoid anything like "the pedantry which might have been too obtrusive in an egotistical narration." How far the interest of the book will suffer from the fact that the Seonee of the author is the Seonee of twenty years ago, and differs vastly from that of the present day, will depend upon the sort of reader who takes up the volume. The lapse of time will make little or no difference to those who merely stay at home and regale their fancies with the perusal of other people's adventures; but a damping effect may be produced upon the spirits of those who would otherwise yearn to follow in the author's track. Still, the district of Seonee cannot have undergone so great a transformation as the station of the same name since the days of which the author has written; and it is in the district rather than at the station that he who reads with a view of picking up useful hints, as regards sport and its concomitants, would expect to find congenial employment for his physical powers and satisfaction for his hunting proclivities. How great is the change produced, during twenty years in the station itself, may be most easily perceived from a comparison of two descriptions. The Seonee of to-day, we learn from an authority, "contains large public gardens, a fine market-place, and a noble tank, which has recently been improved and deepened. The principal buildings are the court-house, gaol, school-house, dispensary, and post office. A handsome church is about to be erected." The Seonee of our author's time "was very different. There were no buildings to speak of save a few bungalows and the rude old pile which sheltered the impoverished descendant of the former Mahomedan ruler of the place. The noble tank—the Dul Sagur—was there, but a bed of rushes occupied the south end, where now a fine flight of stone steps, the work of a relative of the writer's, leads down to the water." For those who are curious about the geographical details it may be mentioned that "the district of Seonee, comprising a tract of about 4000 square miles, forms a section of the Satpura range lying between the valley of the Nerbudda on the north and the Nagpoor territory on the south, extending from about 21 deg. 39 min. to 22 deg. 53 min. N. lat., and from 79 deg. 15 min. to 80 deg. 15 min. E. long."; and that "the plateau lies like a huge embankment between the valley of the Nerbudda and the Maharratta country of Nagpoor." There are exciting accounts of adventures met with in pursuit of the tiger, the panther, the blue bull, the bison, and other large game, and smaller game are by no means forgotten—birds, beasts, fishes, and reptiles, all are made to yield good sport, and the sport is described in a pleasant, colloquial style. A very striking, and even amusing, sketch is given of the way in which an elephant is brought to recover herself and her courage after she has been considerably demoralised by an attack made upon her by a wounded tiger. As soon as it is ascertained that the tiger is really dead she is with some difficulty coaxed to approach the carcass. When it has been dragged towards her she wriggles up to it by degrees, being encouraged by her keeper's cries of "Go on, my daughter; shabash! what is it but a cat? Shabash! well done! hit him again! who is he that he should spit on our beards?" She first gives the dead tiger one "tremendous blow with her trunk, enough to smash all his ribs," and finally she plays a sort of football with him till he is "almost pounded to a jelly." And so she is induced to overcome her timidity, which might have prevented her from facing a live tiger again, and made her useless for the purposes of hunting. Of what it is the fashion to somewhat contemptuously term padding the author has displayed no horror; he has not abstained from

legends which have little or nothing to do with his subject, and one of which may be recommended to the notice of Captain Mayne Reid; for, with the "hundred headless horsemen" of its title, it fairly eclipses, in point of titular suggestiveness of ghastly scenes, the single "headless horseman" of that popular novelist. It was only natural that the author, relating his experiences of twenty years ago, should have a story to tell of the Indian Mutiny; and he tells it, in his concluding chapter, with great spirit. Whether this story comes within the category of padding or not let those who are learned in such matters decide; but there can be no doubt that padding is, nine times out of ten, most unjustly condemned, for it very often serves to relieve a strain, and it always serves to diversify. And it is very seldom that diversification is not an advantage rather than a drawback. At any rate, the author of "Seonee" has made a very agreeable book; and the useful information conveyed in the narrative itself has been added to in an appendix, containing a "topographical and historical sketch of the Seonee district." Notes there are also, explanatory and supplementary; there is a glossary of the Indian terms used; there is a map; and there is a goodly number of illustrations, based, it is understood, on the author's own drawings.

A feeling as if a delightful dream dreamt long ago and long forgotten should suddenly recur in all its pristine vividness is elicited by simply turning over the pages of *Sinde Revisited*, by Richard F. Burton (Richard Bentley and Son), a most agreeable and readable book, in two volumes. For do not the volumes recall to memory a treat enjoyed a quarter of a century ago? Perhaps it is a fond delusion; but the author himself says that he has "borrowed copiously" from "Scinde, or the Unhappy Valley," published by Messrs. Bentley in 1851, to the general enjoyment, it may be safely asserted, of all who read it; and the gallant author's new publication suggests the realisation of an impossibility, or what was hitherto considered an impossibility, namely, to eat your cake and have it. You have read your "Scinde or the Unhappy Valley" and have forgotten all about it, when suddenly it comes before you again and you devour it again under the title of "Sinde Revisited." Of course it is not seriously meant that the latter publication is nothing but a reprint of the former, with some differences of spelling; but, as the author has himself acknowledged copious borrowing, a reader, after a lapse of six and twenty years, might be excused, perhaps, for fancying, at the first blush, that the new lamp was but the old one reburnished. Not that there would be anything to grumble at, if it were; the reader would probably be only too glad to renew acquaintance with an old friend, and renew at the same time an old pleasure. It may be that now, when twenty-six years have wrought their work of depression and sobriification, some readers may mock at the old rollicking style, and set down the author as flippant and frivolous; but there was a time when that same style would have struck those same readers as only gay, sprightly, spirited, and not at all unbecoming in the case of a light-hearted, but by no means light-headed subaltern. Let us rather rejoice, then, that the author still appears so green and fresh, and can still be tolerant of the youthful waggery he displays when he represents himself as a sort of showman, taking Mr. John Bull from spot to spot and enlightening and entertaining that typical personage with various exhibitions, accompanied with suitable discourses. He himself evidently looks upon his "Sinde Revisited" as not much more than a third edition of "Scinde, or the Unhappy Valley," of which two editions appeared in or about 1851, and a change of title was rendered advisable, if not necessary, by the observations he made during "a flying visit in the spring of 1876 to the old haunts." It was that visit which suggested the title of his new volumes, and which presumably enabled him to speak so hopefully of what he formerly nicknamed the "Unhappy Valley." He bears witness that "either the climate of the Unhappy Valley has improved or, what is more likely, we have learned to subdue its wildness by the increased comforts of a more civilised style of life." He remarks that "the canal abuses of the olden time have disappeared;" that whereas "formerly it was a feat to live five years in Indusland," you may now find men who have gone through twenty years of it; that the mass of the native "population has, on the whole, benefited by our rule;" that "schools and educational establishments have at last been thrown open to them;" that "the embryo municipalities act as well as can be expected;" that "we have secured some confidence by giving it;" that we have not over-done the paternal fashion of government; and that "at present the principal want is legal and official protection for the Moslem Ryot against the Hindu Sāhukār, who, in South African phrase, threatens to eat him up." How far the gallant author is to be considered an authority upon such points is a question which may be left open; it is as a descriptive writer that he claims especial notice, and in that capacity he is conspicuous for his spirit, buoyancy, picturesqueness, freedom of touch, dramatic force, and apprehension of the ludicrous. Sometimes—or, at any rate, in one instance—it looks as if he were capable of gross injustice; for it is hardly credible that the late General John Jacob, of the Sind Horse, whose name was once on so many lips and who won so high a reputation, can have deserved such contemptuous treatment as he gets at the hands of Captain Burton.

At the annual conference of the Methodist New Connection, which commenced at Leeds last Monday, the Rev. J. Medcraft, of Nottingham, was elected president. There has been a net increase of 1161 members during the year, and the funds have been considerably augmented.

Lord F. Cavendish, M.P. distributed the prizes awarded at the Cambridge local examinations at Eastbourne on Tuesday. His Lordship spoke of the local examinations held in connection with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as being of great value in advancing middle-class education.

The Grocers' Company has forwarded a further donation of £100 to the council of the Charity Organisation Society; and Mr. Henry Brassey, M.P., has given £100 to the Cab-drivers' Benevolent Association, 15, Soho-square, in aid of the building fund of the Cabmen's Home.

Some Peerage claims came before the House of Lords Committee for Privileges on Tuesday. In the Annandale Peerage case the Scottish titles of Marquis of Annandale, Earl of Hartfell, Lord Johnstone of Lochwood, Moffatdale, and Evesdale, are claimed by Sir Frederick William Johnstone, Bart., of Winterhall; by Mr. John James Hope Johnstone, of Annandale; and by Mr. Edward Johnstone, of Fulford Hall. The main question in the case is whether the titles are, by the patents of creation, limited to heirs male, or whether they descend to "heirs general." The Committee for Privileges decided in 1844 that the limitation was to heirs male, but Mr. Hope Johnstone (who claims through a daughter of the late Marquis, who died in 1792) seeks to reopen the case on the ground that a most material document has been discovered since that decision was given. Both the other claimants claim as heirs male, Mr. Edward Johnstone claiming through an ancestor several degrees nearer the grantee of the honours than the ancestors of Sir Frederick Johnstone.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. R. A. CHRISTOPHER-NISBET-HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. Robert Adam Christopher-Nisbet-Hamilton, of Dirleton, in the county of Haddington, and Bloxholm Hall, in the county of Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., died on the 9th inst. at his residence in Chesham place. He was born Feb. 9, 1804, the elder son of Philip Dundas, Esq., Governor of Prince of Wales Island, by Margaret, his wife, sister of Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., and was grandson of Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, Lord President of the Court of Session of Scotland, elder brother of Henry, first Viscount Melville. He was admitted an Advocate at the Scottish Bar in 1826, and in the same year was returned to Parliament for the borough of Ipswich, which he continued to represent until 1830. From 1831 to 1832 he sat for the city of Edinburgh, and from 1837 to 1857 for the Northern Division of Lincolnshire. In 1852 he held office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in the same year was sworn of the Privy Council. He married, Jan. 28, 1828, the Lady Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, and eldest coheir of her mother, Mary, only child of William Hamilton-Nisbet, Esq., of Dirleton, and leaves an only child and heiress, Mary Georgiana Constance. In compliance with the will of Mr. Manners, of Bloxholm, he assumed the surname of Christopher in lieu of his patronymic, Dundas, and subsequently, in 1855, took the additional surnames of Nisbet-Hamilton on his wife, Lady Mary, succeeding to the Dirleton estates in Scotland.

MR. O'KEEFFE, M.P.

John O'Keeffe, Esq., of Mountain Castle, in the county of Waterford, M.P. for Dungarvan, who died on the 9th inst., was eldest son of the late Patrick O'Keeffe, Esq., of Mountain Castle, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Sargent, Esq., of Roanmore, in the county of Waterford. He succeeded his father in 1841, was a magistrate for the county of Waterford, and served as its High Sheriff in 1863. He was elected for Dungarvan in 1874. He married, in 1867, Marie Mathilde, second daughter of Peirse Marcus Baron, Esq., of Belmont Park, in the county of Waterford.

MAJOR-GENERAL LAKE.

Major-General Edward John Lake, C.S.I., Royal Bengal Engineers, and formerly Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, died on the 7th inst., at Clifton, aged fifty-four. He served the Sutlej campaign 1845-6, including Moodkee and Aliwal, and the Punjab campaign 1848-9; commanded the troops of the Nawab of Bahawalpore at Moulton, and was present at the battle of Goojerat. He had two medals and three clasps.

The following deaths are also announced:—

The Rev. Robert Bateman Paul, M.A., Confrater of Brown's Hospital, Stamford, and Prebendary of Lincoln, on the 6th inst.

The Rev. Godfrey Milnes Sykes, M.A., Rector of East Hatley with Tadlow, Cambridgeshire, Rural Dean, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Downing College, on the 3rd inst.

Robert Gun Cunningham, Esq., of Newtown, Mount Kennedy, county Wicklow, D.L. and senior J.P. of that county, and High Sheriff 1817, on the 7th inst., aged eighty-four.

The Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave (Jane Anne), widow of the Hon. and Right Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, and eldest daughter of the late Francis Pim, Esq., of The Hasells, Bedfordshire, on the 6th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged fifty-nine.

Eliza Dean, Lady Hanham, widow of Sir James Hanham, seventh Baronet, of Dean's Court, and daughter of Lieutenant William Patey, R.N., on the 5th inst., in her ninetieth year, at her son Captain Thomas B. Hanham's residence, Manston House, Dorsetshire.

Cecilia Caroline, Lady Roche, widow of Sir David Roche, Bart., of Carass, and youngest daughter of Henry Deane O'Grady, Esq., of Lodge, in the county of Limerick, and sister of Olivia late Viscountess Massereene, on the 2nd inst., at her residence in Merrion-square, Dublin. She leaves an only child, Standish Deane O'Grady, Esq., of Barmic, Clare.

The Rev. George James Huddleston, M.A., of Upwell Hall, Isle of Ely, and Upton Grey, Hants, Rector of Tunworth, near Basingstoke, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-five. He was eldest son of the late George Croft, Esq., of Greenford (who assumed in 1819 the surname and arms of Huddleston), and was married, in 1832, to Anne, daughter of William Lee, Esq., of Upwell, by whom he leaves issue.

Mr. Charles John Calvert, British Consul at Naples, at that place on the 10th inst. Mr. Calvert was for many years in the East. He was acting Consul at Damascus from April to December, 1850, and at Beyrout from May, 1853, to March, 1854. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Larissa in 1854, and was Consul at Salonica from October, 1856, to February, 1860, when he was transferred to Monastir. He has been Consul at Naples since February, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, commanding the pontoon-train at Aldershot, has been awarded the Royal Engineer gold medal for the best essay on the Duties and Organisation of the Royal Engineers in Time of War.

Last year the total number of British coins struck at the Royal Mint was 30,036,410, and the amount £5,007,142 6s. 3d., consisting of £4,711,459 10s. in sovereigns and half-sovereigns, £234,232 2s. 11d. in silver, and £61,450 13s. 4d. in bronze. The figures include the bronze executed by contract.

A handsome service of plate has been presented to Dr. Hassall. The tray bears the following inscription:—"This silver tray, with the tea and coffee service and 300 guineas, were presented to Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall by a numerous body of contributors in recognition of his valuable services as the originator and founder of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, located at Ventnor."

Last Saturday afternoon the memorial-stone of the Livingstone Medical Missionary Memorial Training Institution was laid in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Moffat, the African missionary, in presence of a large number of spectators, including the Right Hon. Sir John McNeill, G.C.B., Lady Emma McNeill, Mrs. Bruce, daughter of Dr. Livingstone, and many of the leading citizens.

The second annual report of the Asylums at Clapton for imbecile children, an institution which was lately established under the Metropolitan District Asylums Act, has been prepared by Sir Edmund Hay Currie, the chairman, and Dr. Fletcher Beach, the Medical Superintendent. In the past twelvemonth, an average number of 326 patients have been maintained and treated; 120 have been admitted, 44 have died, and 45 have been discharged. The management, and the system adopted both of medical treatment and of instruction, seem to be worthy of commendation, and to have produced fairly good results. It is expected that the new buildings at Darenth, near Farningham, Kent, will be ready for occupation at Midsummer next year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E B (Hamburg).—The White Pawn at Q 5th in your diagram can capture the Black Pawn en passant if the latter is advanced two squares; the Pawn at Q 6th has no such privilege.

A W and S B.—Our Problem No. 1737 cannot be solved by 1. R to K 3rd (ch). Try again. C E W (Nottingham).—There is only one way of solving Problem No. 1735. See our Issue of last week. It is not our practice to notice incorrect solutions unless specially requested to do so.

J S M (Westbourne-terrace).—The passage has been noticed before in this column, and the subject is now stale.

H L H (Aldgate).—We are obliged for the information.

S T (Peterborough).—When a column of squares from one end of the board to the other is unoccupied it is termed an "open file." Your problem is altogether too weak for publication.

W A (Calcutta).—Penn's "Maxims and Hints for Anglers and Chess-Players" was published by Murray, Albemarle street. It has been out of print for many years.

J S W (Brighton).—You can obtain Mr. Boden's "Popular Introduction to Chess" on application to W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London.

H N S (Cambridge).—La Stratégie is a Paris chess publication; and it can be obtained from Preti and Sons, 72, Rue St. Sauveur, Paris.

PROBLEMS received from L A N, S A Sillem, and W Foster.

GAMES received from A S (Manchester), H M, and N Brock.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1735 received from L Burnett, G Reeves, W Foster, A Mackenzie, G Wright, F G V, and Queen's Bishop.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1736 received from H B, Lillie J, H M Priddle, East Marden, E P Villiamy, Coplestone, Maggie Irwin, T Edgar, W Rawlings, R W Robson, S Adams, H Stansfield, G Foshrooke, E Emmonds, H Hastings, Triton, L S B, Paul's Rook, Little, E Western, W Lee, American, J S W, Leonora and Leon, H Burgher, Mechanic, W Nelson, B R Stone, R T King, E Worsley, Tippet, J Wontone, L'ing Stop, W Alston, J Williams, M Whiteley, N Brock, F W P, J F S, L G A, R G Edwards, Hope, F P R, H Wharton, Queen's Bishop, J L T, W R E N, W A Y, S Threlfall, Queen of Connaught, Only Jones, R Roughhead, Simplex, H Schofield, N E D, B Lewy, C Wood, Woolwich Chess Club, Emile Frau, E H V, H Beurmann, E H H V, Leander, Highway Institute, Glasgow Athenaeum, M H Moorhouse, S A Sillem, P S Shenels, E Burkhard, J Thursty, Mashlig Corcou, Aedittum, A Wood, J de Honsteyn, W S B, W Leeson, W P Welch, T Guest, Hereward, Cant, F Dennis, and W Foster.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1736.

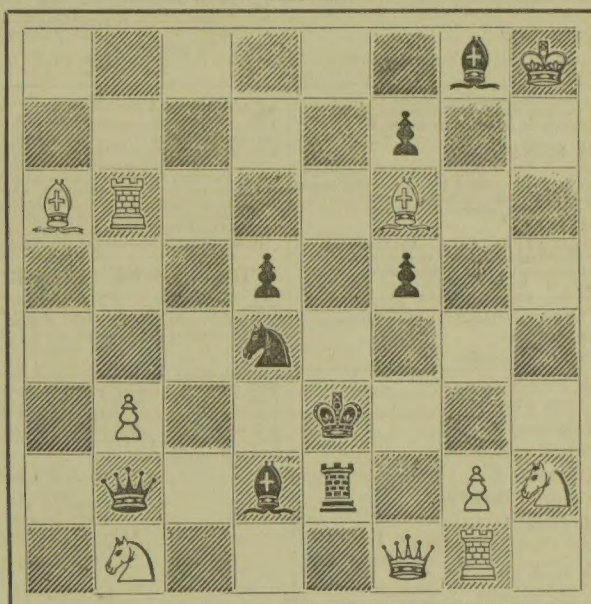
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 5th	P takes Kt*	3. Mates accordingly.	
2. K to Kt 2nd	Any move		

* If 1. P to B 5th, 2. Q to Q 3rd (ch); if 1. K takes Kt, 2. Q to K 7th (ch); and if 1. K to B 5th, 2. Q to Q 4th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1739.

By JOHN CRUM.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played in the Handicap Tourney of the City of London Chess Club between Messrs. MACDONNELL and POTTER. (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	27. P to B 3rd	R to K 6th
2. P to K 3rd	P to K B 4th	28. Q R to K sq	B takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	29. K to B 2nd	P takes P (ch)
4. B to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	30. P takes P	R takes R
5. P to Q B 4th	Castles	31. R takes R	Q to B 3rd
6. Castles	P to Kt 3rd	32. Q to B 4th	Q takes Q
7. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	33. P takes Q	B to Kt 5th
8. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 4th	34. R to K 7th	B to Q 8th
9. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd	35. R takes P	B takes P
10. B to Kt 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	36. R to B 6th	P to R 5th

A remarkable oversight to occur in the opening of an important game. Indeed, the loss of a Pawn thus early, which this move entails, would have deprived the game of interest but for the precision and accuracy of the subsequent play on both sides.

11. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to B sq	37. K to Kt 3rd	B takes P
12. Kt takes P	R to K sq	38. P takes P	K to Kt 2nd
13. R to Q B sq	Kt to B sq	39. R takes P	P to R 3rd
14. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	40. K to Kt 4th	P to R 3rd
15. P to Q 5th	P to Kt 3rd	41. P to B 6th	B to Kt 6th
16. B to B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	42. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
17. Kt to K 2nd	P to Kt 4th	43. R to K R 7th	P to R 4th (ch)
18. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	44. K to B 4th	B to B 2nd
19. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K 5th	45. R to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
20. B takes Kt	R takes B	46. R to Q R 6th	B to Kt 6th
21. Q to B 2nd	Q R to K sq	47. K to Kt 5th	B to Q 8th
22. Kt to K 6th	B takes B	48. R to Q 6th	
23. Q takes B	Q R takes Kt		

The sacrifice of the exchange is unquestionably the best course for Black in the circumstances.

24. P takes R	Q takes P	49. R to Q 7th (ch)	B to B 7th
25. Q to Q 2nd	P to B 5th	50. R to Q 2nd	K to B sq
26. K P takes P	P takes P	51. K takes P	B to Kt 6th

If he had played 26. R to K 7th, White has a very effective reply in 27. P to B 6th.

CHESS AT THE DIVAN.

An amusing Skirmish, in which Mr. MACDONNELL gives the odds of Q Kt. (Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Dr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Dr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16. Kt takes P	Q takes B P
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	17. B to K 3rd	B takes Kt
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	18. B takes B	Q to B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to R 4th		
6. Castles	B to B 3rd		
7. Kt to Kt 5th			

Although this form of attack is certainly inferior to 7. P to Q 4th Mr. Macdonnell has been very successful with it when giving the odds of Q Kt.

8. P to B 4th	Q to K 2nd	19. R takes Kt	B to R 6th
9. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 3rd	20. R to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th
10. K to R sq	P takes Q P	21. R to Kt 3rd	
11. P to K 5th	Kt takes P		

Better, perhaps, than the alternative move, 11. Kt to K sq.

12. P takes Kt	Q takes P	22. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th
13. B to B 4th	Q to Q B 4th	23. P takes B	P to B 4th
14. B to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	24. R to Q B sq	Q to Q 2nd

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The return chess-match between the Jewish and St. Pancras Chess Clubs was played at the rooms of the former on Saturday last. The result was a decisive victory for the Jewish Club, whose representatives scored eight to their adversaries' one, three games being drawn.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Sept. 5, 1874, of the Most Honourable Charles Douglas, Marquis of Northampton, late of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, and of No. 145, Piccadilly, who died on March 3 last at Castle Ashby, was proved on the 9th inst. by his brother, Lord William Maclean Compton, who has succeeded him in the title and estates, the sole executor, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother, Lord Alwyne Compton, £20,000; to his sister-in-law, Lady Alwyne Compton, £20,000 for her separate use; to his sister, Lady Marian Alford, £1000; to his valet, James Vass (if in his service at the time of his decease), £500; and to each of his other servants one year's wages, free of legacy duty. The rest of his personal property and all his real estate he gives to his said brother William.

The will and codicil, dated April 23, 1874, and March 10, 1877, of the Right Hon. Charlotte Fanny, Dowager Countess Poulett, late of No. 20, Hanover-square, who died on March 27 last, were proved on the 5th ult. by General Lord William Paulet, G.C.B., and Henry Webb, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Subject to considerable bequests, the deceased Countess has given her property to Henry Vere.

The will, dated Dec. 2, 1873, of the Hon. Arthur Strutt, late of Milford House, Duffield, Derbyshire, who died on Feb. 6 last, was proved at the Derby district registry by the Hon. Henry Strutt, the brother, and Kenelm Edward Digby, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testator gives to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Strutt, all his furniture, plate, pictures, horses, carriages, and effects, and such annual sum as, with the amount she will receive under her marriage settlement, will make up £2000 per annum; he also leaves her for life certain freehold estates in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, and, subject to her life interest therein, he devises such estates to his eldest son who shall not then have succeeded to the barony of Belper. The rest of his property he leaves to his children, except such son as shall succeed to the barony of Belper.

The will and two codicils, dated Nov. 10, 1870, Sept. 19, 1872, and Oct. 1, 1874, of Mr. Timothy Horsfall, late of Hawksworth Hall, Otley, Yorkshire, who died on March 24 last, were proved in London on the 1st inst. by Thomas Moss Horsfall, the son, Joseph Hardcastle, and Thomas Garnett, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves £40,000 upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Wanostrucht and her children; £30,000 upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Isabella Howson and her children; and the residue of his personalty and all his real estate to his said son.

The will, dated Nov. 23, 1871, of the Rev. Edward Andrew Daubeny, late of Eastington House, Gloucestershire, who died on March 26 last at Amney Crucis, in the same county, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Daubeny and Robert Daubeny, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator makes provision for his daughters and youngest son, and gives legacies to his nephew, nieces, and servants. The remainder of his property he leaves to his said sons, Thomas and Robert.

Mr. Edward Harris, Whinfield House, Preston, has left among other bequests, £5000 for building and endowing a convalescent hospital or orphanage; £5000 to be disposed of by trustees for such charitable or religious purposes as they may think fit; £3000 for the foundation of two scholarships at Preston Grammar School; £1000 to Kendal Clerical Charity; £1000 to the Solicitors' Benevolent Society; and £500 to the Preston Institute for the Blind.

The historic castle and estate of Callaly, granted to Baron Warkworth and Clavering by Henry III., have been sold to Major Browne of Lesbury for £140,000.

The committee of ministers and laymen appointed at the last Wesleyan Conference to prepare a scheme for the admission of lay representatives reassembled on Tuesday to receive the reports of the district meetings throughout the country upon the draught scheme, and to take another step towards the accomplishment of the duty imposed upon them.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Society, of which the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall is patron, and Mr. Rashleigh, of Menabilly, the president for the year, has been held this week at Camborne. A series of champion prizes were offered by Lord Falmouth for the best animals in the yard. That for the best bull was taken by two of his Lordship's exhibits in succession; but, as he would not take the prize himself, it was awarded to Mr. Hawker, of St. Breward, for a fine Hereford. Messrs. Hosken, of Hayle, had the best cow in the yard—a grand shorthorn, Alexandra. The prize for the best ram fell to Mr. Tremaine, of Polcoe—a Leicester; and that for the best ewes to Mr. Corner, of Torweston—longwools; Messrs. Russell and Sathney, had the best pair of pigs. The special prize for the best weight-carrying hunter was taken by Mr. Guy, of Endellion. A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Brenton, Polbathic, for his new corn drill; and some bronze medals for implements were given. This show is the largest the society has held.

A meeting to initiate a national scheme of technical education was recently held at Mercers' Hall. There were present representatives of the Corporation and several of the City guilds. Captain Bicknell, the Master of the Mercers' Company, presided. In opening the proceedings, the chairman stated that they had been brought together by virtue of a resolution (passed at a meeting at Drapers' Hall in February last) declaring the expediency of forming a committee from amongst the guilds to advance the cause of technical education throughout the country. The resolution had been approved by the companies generally, the Mercers', Drapers', Fishmongers', Goldsmiths', and Clothworkers' having each conditionally promised an annual contribution of £2000 towards the project, provided, of course, that it took such a shape in its development that they could approve. In addition to this, the Armourers' and Braziers' had offered an annual gift of 500 guineas, and the Plasterers' 50 guineas. The Masters of the Vintners' and Ironmongers' informed the meeting that their companies fully concurred in the movement and were prepared to support it. Resolutions to this effect from the Salters' and the Dyers' Companies were read, as were communications expressing approval and nominating representatives to the general committee, from the Painters', Coopers', Shipwrights', Weavers', Loriners', Spectaclemakers', and Glass-sellers' Companies. A committee was appointed to prepare a scheme in furtherance of the object of the meeting, and Lord Selborne, who has expressed his willingness to act, was appointed the chairman, with Mr. F. J. Bramwell, prime warden of the Goldsmiths', as vice-chairman. The clerks of the Drapers', Mercers', and Clothworkers', were appointed joint secretaries. It may now be said (remarks the City Press) that the Corporation and the Companies have set themselves to work in earnest in the cause of technical education, and, thus united, can hardly fail of success.

NOTICE. — LINOLEUM. — OETZMANN
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